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DOMINIONS HIT SNAG IN TARIFF ISSUE

Free Traders in Cabinet May Block Full Accord on Preference Plan

CONFERENCE STUDIES PURCHASE SYSTEM

Dominions Turn Down Idea of State Boards to Regulate Imports

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Signs are accumulating that the British Government is not disposed to accept the Dominion offer of increased preference for British manufacturers in return for a preferential tariff on imported foodstuffs, unless it can be definitely established that the imposition duty would not raise the price to the British consumer.

The majority of the Government, including such influential members as Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, William Graham, Arthur Henderson and James H. Thomas, are strong free traders. But in view of the fact that nearly half of the delegates to the recent Labor Party congress at Llandudno followed the lead of Sir Oswald Mosley and voted in favor of investigation of the case for tariff, they feel that it would be both impolitic and unfair to the Dominion delegates to condemn their proposals without a hearing. On the other hand, they feel that the burden of proof that a duty would not be passed on to the consumer lies with those who want the tariff.

For these reasons the Imperial Conference has been engaged in a careful examination of the whole question of preferences ever since the plenary session of the conference on Oct. 8, when the Dominion delegates with one accord demanded an extension of the present piecemeal benefits into a comprehensive tariff wall around Britain for the good of empire-grown foodstuffs.

Trying Block Purchase

The conference is examining not only the probable effect of such a will, but also the effect of existing preferences on such items as wine and currants, as well as those which the Dominions themselves give to British manufacturers. The Government is also inquiring into the possibility of effecting a block purchase system for Dominion foodstuffs and British manufactures, respectively. Dominion statesmen, except James H. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, have turned down the idea of state import boards, but there still remains the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Traveling 'Labs' Keep Close Watch on Radio Stations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The fifth "traveling laboratory" of the radio division of the Department of Commerce has been added to the present fleet of automotive radio "stations" and will be located at Dallas, Tex., center of the Fifth Radio District, according to an announcement by W. D. Terrell, director of the division.

Specially built by a large automobile manufacturer, at an approximate cost of $6000, the new car contains the latest radio equipment, costing $8000 and forms a complete testing laboratory for the Government's radio work. It will be able to detect stations operating without a license, and to measure wavelengths of various stations, in order to check up on weak or strong signals. It will also serve as a convenient place to hold examinations for operator's licenses.

Immovable "monitoring" or checking stations are situated in Boston, Baltimore, Atlanta, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Detroit and Chicago. The "father" of these is the very large station located at Grand Island, Neb., away from all city noises and disturbances. These, together with the "traveling labs" now completed and two more under way, will adequately cover the country for present-day radio development, the department feels.

$615,869,038 BUDGET SLATED FOR NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A budget amounting to $615,869,038 to cover expenses of the city of New York for 1931, the largest expense estimate ever presented to the Board of Estimate, was placed before that body for consideration Oct. 10 by Charles L. Kohler, budget director. The amount is $46,099,210 larger than the "final" budget for this year.

If the tentative total is approved by the board, it is estimated that the tax rate will be approximately $2.60, as compared with $2.53 for 1930.

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Richest Gold Find Reported in Yukon

By the Associated Press

Vancouver, B. C.

REPORTS of what was described as one of the richest placer gold strikes in the Yukon in recent years have been received here by the Board of Trade from George Black, Speaker of the House of Commons and member from the Yukon. Mr. Black said Tom Kerruish, prospector, recently had taken 150 ounces of gold into White Horse from Lake Creek.

CRITICAL ISSUES AWAIT SESSION OF REICHSTAG

Bruening Cabinet Thought to Have Prospects of 'Emerging Unhurt'

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Though a somewhat lively meeting is expected when the Reichstag meets Oct. 13, it is believed that the actual business before the new House will be accomplished and the Government will be given a chance of emerging unhurt.

The first work to be undertaken by the Reichstag is its constitution, which is effected by roll-call. The session of Oct. 13 is reserved for this proceeding. Next comes the election of speaker and vice-speakers.

An attempt is being made to prevent the Communists obtaining a vice-speaker by classing them as international and not as a German party.

The Government will then present itself to the House and announce its program. Among its first points will be to request sanction for a special credit needed for balancing the budget, which is expected to be passed by a majority.

Finally there will presumably be one or two motions that the House should express its lack of confidence in the Government. The Social Democrats seem determined to help defeat these motions. After that the House may adjourn.

Continuation of the present Cabinet as a parliamentary government—and, one might add, the continuation of the democratic parliamentary system as such—depends largely on the attiture of the Social Democratic Party toward the Government and the party leadership is therefore determined to do everything it can to keep the Government in power. This is somewhat paradoxical because few governments have been so violently anti-social in their statements and acts as the Cabinet of Chancellor Bruening. One of its prime goals is to support industry in cutting wages and to spare capital.

The situation has not been improved by the decision of the Government arbitrator in the Berlin metal workers' wage conflict announcing a wage cut of 8 per cent. This is liable to be the signal for the rest of the industry to follow suit. The Social Democratic Party is in an awkward position. If it can save democracy by its support of the Government, it may well risk losing more followers to the Communists. But if it should fail, then it will have weakened its movement and strengthened the Reds for nothing.

One must not forget that, even if the Social Democrats are willing to make sacrifices and support the Government, in order to preserve the present régime, there are some government parties who show little enthusiasm for the Government, who reject the Social Democrats' support, and who might not be much disturbed about a defeat, as it might open the way to a dictatorship.

Port of Hampton Roads Reports Shipping and Trade Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON ROADS, Va.—While stories of depression are being heard elsewhere, Hampton Roads is making the most notable advance in all its peacetime history, according to William Holmes Davis, Norfolk shipper and statistician. He claims that the most cheerful port story of the Atlantic coast is that of Hampton Roads.

"In this year of depression, 1930, agencies of the United States Government, the Post Office Department and the Shipping Board have already made plans for operating shortly on regular, fast mail and passenger overseas service from this port," he stated.

"The announcement of a second mail and passenger service, made possible by these two government agencies, may be expected almost any day; and there is good reason to believe that a third such service will be announced before the end of the year," he added.

"These are the logical developments of the world commerce policy of a great nation supported by those who look all over the world for opportunities to invest in money-making and world-serving business. They are developments due to the increased production and consumption of a great section of a great country.

"They are enterprises founded upon the trade strength of an area that has already developed to a commanding position and that has even greater potential strength for the immediate future."

The announcement that the American-Hampton Roads Line had been bought from the Shipping Board by the Southgate-Nelson Corporation, establishing an overseas service owned and operated in Norfolk, received hearty response in the local business districts, Mr. Davis said.

The five ships are of the Hog Island type of 7825 dead-weight tonnage. Each will be equipped for the accommodation of 18 passengers. The passenger rate from Norfolk to England will be $100. The vessels will ply between Baltimore and Norfolk and Hamburg and Bremen, with the privilege of calling at French Atlantic and English Channel ports.

For the entire Virginia district, which includes Hampton Roads as the principal port, the custom receipts for the quarter ending Sept. 30 show a substantial increase over the same period last year. The figures, just made public, show receipts aggregating $1,871,051 for this quarter compared to $1,648,453 for the corresponding months last year.

Coal dumpings over all the Hampton Roads piers for September totaled 1,516,480 tons, an increase of 33,149 tons over August and but 47,569 below September, 1929.

Work has been begun on the extension of the Norfolk and Western Railway terminals at Lamberts Point. The extension calls for the addition of 700 feet to one warehouse and 650 feet to another

BONUSES TO JOBLESS STOPPED IN RUSSIA

MOSCOW (AP)—The Russian Government on Oct. 10 ordered social insurance societies to cease payment of unemployment bonuses and decreed the cancellation of the budget assignments to the state unemployment relief fund.

The step was taken because of the grave shortage of workers, skilled and unskilled, throughout the Union and the ever-increasing demand of the new Soviet industries for laborers.

Visible Proof of Brazil's Rank in Art and Culture

Top, Left to Right—Monroe Palace, Rio de Janeiro; Anahangabahu Park, Sao Paulo.
Bottom — Independence Monument and Museum, Sao Paulo.

Brazil Not Unlike United States for Purpose of War Comparisons

If New York Were Rio de Janeiro, Pennsylvania Would Be Rebel State Minas Geraes—Revolution Began About as Far Away as Florida

By the Associated Press

Suppose New York City were Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil and a city with a population of 1,500,000. Then Richmond, Va., would be about as far away and in some other ways similar to Sao Paulo, second city of the Republic and the principal city aside from Rio which has remained loyal to the Administration of President Washington Luis.

Porto Alegre, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, seat of the revolution, is not so far away from Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro as Miami, Fla., is from Richmond and New York. Pernambuco, where the principal developments in the revolution in the North have taken place, is about as distant from Rio de Janeiro as Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, is from New York.

The area loyal to the Government of Brazil, save for the vast wild interior regions, is about comparable to the states of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and the southern tip of New York. All of New England might be compared to the loyal state of Bahia, just north of Rio de Janeiro, with a rebel army threatening to cut communications between them, say, at Stamford, Conn.

Pennsylvania is not so large as the rebel state of Minas Geraes, but is comparably situated. While federal troops from New York, or Rio de Janeiro, are engaged in relieving a beleaguered federal garrison at Harrisburg, or Bello Horizonte, Pennsylvania rebel troops have entered New Jersey and cut communications between New York and Richmond near Philadelphia, or Lorena, state of Rio de Janeiro.

Rebel troops advancing through Georgia, or northern Rio Grande do Sul, and South Carolina, or Santa

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Franco-Italian Economic Unity Still Hoped For

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The decision of the Fascist Grand Council that Italy cannot accept any naval agreement with France which does not previously establish the basis of parity between the two countries is generally accepted in France as bringing a final close to direct naval conversations. The way remains open, however, for a solution through diplomatic channels of other points at issue between France and Italy.

Judging from the success with which recent commercial agreements have been arrived at it is more than probable that both countries will seek to thrash out their economic differences preparatory to discussing political questions. That economic discussions might provide a channel for renewed attempts at improving Franco-Italian relations was hinted last week. It is felt that after business and political questions have received more attention there will be better prospects for a naval agreement.

The Petit Parisien declares, "The Fascist Council has replaced the naval discussion on the only ground where it has no chance to succeed, as the London conference showed, namely, that of parity," and asserts the decision has not made any easier the work of the preparatory commission on disarmament, which is to meet at Geneva on Nov. 3.

The Russian Peasant

—and—

The Collective Farm

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The Soviet plan of collective farming will be analyzed in The Christian Science Monitor in a series of six articles by W. H. Chamberlin, Moscow correspondent for the Monitor. The articles will appear daily beginning

Monday

BRAZIL SETTLES DOWN TO SERIES OF SKIRMISHES

Minor Operations Take Place—Both Sides Claim Advantage

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Victories of Brazilian revolutionary forces Oct. 11 drew the net of insurrection tighter about the cities of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

The fall of Joinville and San Francisco, state of Santa Catharina, to a rebel force headed by Capt. Caldas Braga, has isolated Florianopolis, sole federal stronghold south of Parana, and has made the position of its garrison precarious.

Between Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro a small insurgent force is said to be operating out of Lorena, where the railroad line from the capital city of Sao Paulo has been cut. Revolutionary quarters insist that they have interrupted all communication between the two cities.

North of Rio de Janeiro another rebel force advanced toward Ciudad Campos, important railway junction of 175,000 population.

There were only two apparent points of Government progress, both in the state of Minas Geraes.

Sao Paulista troops captured the town of Oura Fino, and proceeded toward Itajuba. The railroad north of Rio de Janeiro to Bello Horizonte

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Geneva Delegates Named by Hoover

WASHINGTON (AP)—Hugh S. Gibson, American Ambasasdor to Belgium, and Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland, were appointed by President Hoover Oct. 11 delegates to the League of Nations Preparatory Disarmament Commission meeting at Geneva next month.

Other members of the American delegation will be: For the State Department, Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Secretary of the American Legation at Berne; Pierre De L. Boal, Assistant Chief of the Western European Division, and Marc Smith, Vice-Consul, Geneva, disbursing officer.

For the Navy Department, Capt. W. W. Smyth, attached to the American delegation, London Naval Conference; Commander Thomas C. Kinkaid, and Lieut. Commander George D. Murray, assistant naval attaché of the American Embassy in Paris.

FRENCH FLIERS BACK IN NEW YORK AGAIN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Maj. Dieudonné Coste and Lieut. Maurice Bellonte, first transatlantic fliers to go directly from Paris to New York, ended a 25-day good will tour covering 15,000 miles when they arrived at the Curtiss Airport, Valley Stream, on Oct. 10. They were guests at 50 receptions and flew over or stopped at 100 cities. Their scarlet biplane, the Question Mark, was seen over 30 states in the tour.

Upon landing the first thing they did was to greet their countryman, Gen. Henri Gouraud, military Governor of Paris, before he sailed for home aboard the steamship Paris, of the French Line.

CHILE EXPENSES HIGH

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Government expenditures for the first 10 months of this year exceeded revenues by $6,424,856, it was announced Oct. 10. Expenditures were $104,473,435 and collections $99,048,579.

Women in Trade Keeping Hands in Home Cares

Husband Shares Washing of Frying Pan When Wife Helps to Get Bacon

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Like the old tent show actor who "doubled in brass," the modern business woman is cast for two rôles in her scheme of existence, for besides taking care of her office job, she insists on doubling in the kitchen.

This was disclosed at the ninth annual exposition of Women's Art and Industries, which closed at the Hotel Astor Oct. 11. Questionnaires were submitted in a food budget contest. The returns showed that working women keep up their household tasks because of their preference for leisurely dining at their own tables, better food, the individual atmosphere and the saving of 50 per cent or more which they can make by avoiding restaurant fare.

The first consisted of business women who cook for themselves at a range of expenditure for breakfasts and dinners from $4.33 to $12.26 per individual with an average of $6.97 per person. The second group included women cooking for husbands or women friends with whom they share apartments, with a range of weekly expenditure for breakfasts and dinners of from $7.56 to $17.50 for two in a family, from $9.50 to $17 for three persons, from $13.11 to $24.56 for four persons, and $15 for five persons.

The weekly average per person in this group was $4.94, indicating that two can eat more cheaply if living together in a family group than if living singly, while three persons can eat for about the same amount as two persons if they form a family group.

Allowances for Luncheons

The third group consisted of 27 business girls who do not do their own cooking but who gave data about eating out at noon, at an allowance of from $1.70 to $4.54 for six luncheons, or an average of $3.23 per week. Of the 27, 23 earn $25 to $35 a week, three earn $36 to $50 and one earns more than $50.

Two of the 27 prefer sandwiches for luncheon but the others do not find that kind of fare satisfying. Most of the group do not make luncheon their chief meal on the grounds that lighter fare is a better preparation for an afternoon's work. All but three prefer restaurant meals to hasty luncheons at soda fountains and 20 find it economical to eat at tearooms where meals are served for a fixed price.

Housewives form the fourth group, with the smallest number of budgets submitted, causing the judges in the contest to question whether these women are less interested in home

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Metal Shops Plan to Apprentice Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES of leading metal working plants in Buffalo just approved a plan to apprentice boys who wish to learn the trade while they go to school. The lads will attend special classes in vocational school four hours a week and work as apprentices the remainder of the time.

The program is in keeping with the state-wide training schedule advocated by Associated Industries, Inc., of New York. It was perfected in Buffalo with the aid of the Chamber of Commerce.

USE OF PRISON LABOR TO HELP STATE DEFENDED

Illinois Welfare Head Backs Local Plan at Parley in Louisville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Addressing himself largely to the problem of prison labor, which looms great because of impending prohibition of interstate shipment of prison-made goods, and the almost daily abrogating of manufacturers' contracts, Rodney H. Brandon, director of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, told delegates to the American Prison Association and affiliated organizations Oct. 11 that such employment should be devoted first to the interests of the state rather than to private profit.

"Labor first should accomplish the necessary institutional tasks and then produce materials and commodities for the use of the State and its political subdivisions," Mr. Brandon said. "The sales price should be such as to bring no loss to the State but should bring no profit over and above a reasonable overhead, because prisoners fed by the State in that manner rebate to the taxpayers the cost of their sustenance.

"If, however, a system of remunerating prisoners or their dependents can be made effective, it is fair to increase the price of the product to the point that the market will bear, if such income is used to meet the living expenses of the prisoner's dependents."

Discussing probation, incarceration and parole, the three elements in correction, Mr. Brandon recommended first a study to determine fitness for probation, because he believes that one out of five persons convicted should never be imprisoned. He recommended classification of prisoners, especially keeping first offenders away from older offenders, and insisted that vocational training must eventually be established in all reformatories. Public cooperation with the parole law also was urged.

Denies Conditions Worse

Opening the prison congress, Oct. 10, C. J. Swendsen, president of the association and chairman of the Minnesota State Board of Parole, in his annual address, declined to agree with the view that crime conditions are worse than formerly or that there is any reason for discouragement among those seeking to improve conditions.

"Whether or not," he said, "there is more crime than there used to be, in proportion to the increase in population, is, in the minds of many, a debatable question." He advanced the thought that the popular impression that crime has increased may be due to greater publicity. "The Argus eyes of the press see and record everything," he remarked.

Despite the overcrowding of prisons and the resultant bad effects, the president said, there is no occasion for despair, "for it is not fair to judge the whole by a part, or to condemn all because of individual failure.

"The situation," he said, "is not as bad as some would have it appear. On the contrary, amid the encircling

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Large-Scale Mill Mergers Urged as Method to 'Save' Textile Trade

Group Action Favored by Speaker at Maine Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

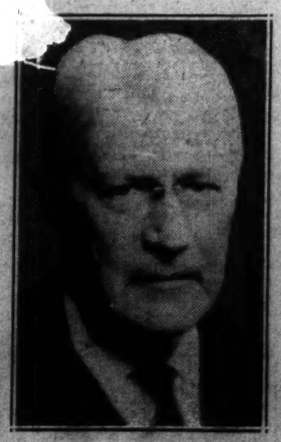
POLAND SPRINGS, Me.—Large-scale mergers to end the depression in the textile industry, were urged by Floyd W. Jefferson, temporary chairman of the Textile Export Association of the United States, at the Oct. 11 session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Mr. Jefferson, speaking on export possibilities in the textile industry, said that only through group action could the full benefit of export markets be realized. Almost insurmountable difficulties face the individual manufacturer in trying to organize an efficient export department, he said, and for that reason he advocated that the organization of cotton textile producers and sellers be "realigned so that there would come into existence counterparts of the United States Steel Corporation."

"The surest way out of present disorder," he continued, "is to point out to large capital the inherent soundness of our business, and then look to that source to control the industry.

"We do not have to create demand, for demand exists. There are ample markets, domestic and foreign, to consume tremendous volume. Especially

Heads Cotton Group



WARD THORON

in South America, cotton goods could be sold by United States mills, and in the Latin countries, good business depends on good relations, and good

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

WORLD GROUP TO PUSH GOOD ROADS URGED

Delegates to International Highway Congress Vote in Favor of Plan

MUST BE APPROVED BY MEMBER NATIONS

Washington Session Draws Up Conclusions on Best Construction Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A permanent world-wide organization to promote good roads will be perfected if the 60 nations represented at the sixth International Road Congress follow a recommendation unanimously approved by their delegates at the conclusion of their sessions here Oct. 11.

The move to have each nation appoint a commission of highway experts to coöperate with the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses was set before the congress by Argentina, was seconded by China, and orally praised by delegates from a number of other nations. The national commissions, it was pointed out, will be valuable in putting into practice conclusions reached at international congresses and in organizing future meetings.

The recommendation followed the plenary session's approval of a series of conclusions reached at sessions earlier in the week by sections of the conference. They cover problems of construction and maintenance and of traffic and administration, important the world over. As to materials for paving it was agreed that cement "has many inherent advantages," that brick makes satisfactory paving for light, medium or heavy traffic according to the country in which it is used; that rubber blocks while limited in use thus far, are "suitable for certain positions in large towns," and that tar, bitumen and asphalt are suitable for use in improvement of all classes of roads "subject to local conditions."

Expenditures Justified

Highway expenditures for construction and maintenance are fully justified by improved economy and efficiency of transportation, the conferees agreed. "No country has yet approached completion of its major highway system to the new standards and all countries face heavy demands for greater attention to accommodating their secondary and local roads to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Assaults Fewer Under Prohibition, Figures Indicate

Prohibition's scare in preventing assaults in Massachusetts is twice as good as that of the liquor license system, says Mark R. Shaw, assistant campaign manager of the Constitution Defense Committee, who asks the public to study the "score board."

Mr. Shaw spoke at a rally of the Boston District Epworth League at the Copley Methodist Church in defense of the Baby Volstead Act under which, he said, most of the gain had been made.

"Many people," said Mr. Shaw, "are honestly confused regarding the liquor question today because they make the mistake of judging the merits of prohibition by the news headlines, which naturally play up the exceptional incidents, rather than by a careful study of the trend of social conditions. . . .

"The official records of the Massachusetts Department of Correction show that in 1929 the number of cases of assault had dropped to a point only one-half as high as during the last license years, 1912-1917. When we had open saloons, cases of assault after drinking were not news to the same extent that they are today.

"The average number of assault cases for the years 1912-1918 was 10,527; for the dry years 1920-1929, the average number was only 7748. The rate per 100,000 population dropped from 270 to 189, as average for the two periods, and the last year was the lowest of all, when the rate dropped to a point only half as high as during the license years.

"Homicides show a similar trend under prohibition. In 1913 the rate was 3.1 per 100,000 population. In 1929 the rate was only 1.6.

ECLIPSE OBSERVERS LOCATE IN PACIFIC

NIUAFOU ISLAND, South Pacific (AP)—Having traveled several thousand miles and labored more than two months setting up apparatus on "Tin Can Island," United States naval and other natural scientists are ready to observe the 93-second total eclipse of the sun here Oct. 21.

Under direction of Commander C. H. J. Keppler, the 65-foot camera tower was completed and the 2500-pound Einstein camera mounted on concrete pillars.

The eclipse will also be observed by Prof. S. A. Mitchell of the University of Virginia, H. P. Fales, his assistant, and Dr. T. A. Jaggar, volcanologist of Hawaii.

The expedition is located in the village of Angaha, Niuafou Island, in the Tongo group.

A field radio set keeps the expedition in communication with Tituila and press news and time signals are received several times each day from San Francisco, Washington and other United States stations.

LONG DEFENDS TAX RATE RISE IN BLACKSTONE

City's Move to Cut Debts Described as Gesture of Progress

Action of the town authorities of Blackstone in raising the tax rate by $15.60 to a new high level of $54.60 per $1000 in order to clear its slate of accumulated debts, is defended by Henry F. Long, State Tax Commissioner, as a gesture of progress.

Criticism aroused by his praise of Blackstone's move, as well as of the action itself, comes from those who do not fully understand the merits of the stand taken by the present Blackstone administration, the Tax Commissioner declared. The high tax rate means a "cleanup" within a year of the old outstanding debts which work to retard the town economically and industrially, he pointed out.

Furthermore, he explained, the direct result of the paying off of the accumulated debts which have piled up through past inefficiency in collecting taxes and overdrawing of appropriations for various city activities, should insure the town of a $35 tax rate next year and a fresh start on a sound, financial basis.

On this basis the Tax Commissioner hoped that every other town in the State that found itself in similar circumstances would take the same courageous stand as Blackstone, and clear itself of burdensome debts with the coöperation of its citizens.

The "pay-as-you-go" policy of the State, he said, is being followed by the majority of towns and cities with fine results, but where this policy is not followed, care should be exercised, he cautioned, that the tax rate is sufficient to cover necessary appropriations and taxes are efficiently collected.

"Uncollected taxes, which are now uncollectable in the case of Blackstone, because they have been allowed to carry along too far, have much to do with the financial distress of some other small towns," the commissioner continued. "Some are running close to the line because they have not adjusted their tax rates to suit their needs. There is a prevalent belief that a low tax rate is an indication of efficient town government, whereas it may be, as in the case of Blackstone, an indication that the town is laboring under a burden of debt which should be wiped out."

HOLIDAY WARNING SOUNDED TO DRIVERS

The usual warning against careless driving over the holiday period of Oct. 11-13 only more clearly accentuated because Columbus Day celebrations have brought more than the ordinary number of casualties in the past, was sounded by George A. Parker, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Oct. 10.

The record of Massachusetts for the year, and particularly during the American Legion convention, has been highly commendable, the Registrar pointed out. Earlier darkness, slippery roads caused by falling leaves, and various other seasonal conditions are to be guarded against this month, he cautioned.

Dry Support Urged to Roman Catholics

Roman Catholics of Massachusetts are urged to look on prohibition not as a religious or political issue but as one of "sanity, safety and decency," in a statement issued this week by John C. L. Dowling of Boston, attorney and chairman of the Massachusetts Branch of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition.

"It has long been the custom of the liquor dealers and their adherents," Mr. Dowling pointed out, "to try to break down observance and enforcement of the law by discrediting it and arousing fears of its consequences and prejudice regarding its origin in the minds of faithful adherents of the Roman Catholic Church.

"I am glad to say that, thanks to the campaign of enlightenment which is being carried on by the Massachusetts branch of the Association of Catholics Favoring Prohibition, my fellow Catholics in Massachusetts are becoming familiar with this dishonest form of liquor propaganda.

"They realize that if they vote to repeal the state enforcement law, they will not kill prohibition as the wets are telling them they will, but they will endanger the lives of their own children and the safety of their own homes by permitting a flood of bootleg liquor to pour into our State, and rendering our police powerless to stop it. They will increase drunken drivers and multiply speakeasies in our towns and cities. They will bring about a reign of lawlessness which it is terrifying to contemplate. They will bring back the outlaw saloon under a new guise."

Mr. Dowling announced that his organization is bringing to Massachusetts Col. Patrick H. Callahan, Louisville, Ky., leader of the Catholic dry forces of the country, who would make a brief campaign from Oct. 16 to 20, appearing in Boston, Worcester, Fall River, Lynn and Springfield among other places.

LEGION'S THOUSANDS 'EVACUATE' BOSTON

The curtain fell on the final scene of the twelfth annual convention of the American Legion in Boston on Oct. 10, when the last of the special trains pulled out of South Station, bearing homeward the last of the Legionnaire delegations.

"Evacuation" of the city by the host that took it by storm early in the week was complete. A few stray delegates remained, perhaps, to witness the fishermen's races at Gloucester, or to see the Harvard-Springfield football game, but little trace was left on Oct. 11 of the invasion which for a few days turned Boston's routine existence into a topsy-turvy carnival of frolic and pageantry.

SAVINGS BANKS REPORT $3,264,913 GAIN IN BOSTON

Withdrawal of Customers From Stock Market Builds Up Deposits

Boston savings banks added $3,264,913 to their total deposits between July 15 and Sept. 30, says a bulletin issued Oct. 10 by the Boston News Bureau.

"With the total in the 22 mutual institutions as of Sept. 30 reaching $599,344,572, an increase of $25,231,031 has been made through dividends and additional deposits since the end of 1929—a gain of 4.39 per cent in nine months," says the bulletin. "In the previous nine months there was a loss of $4,000,000 despite dividend credits, due to the public's participation in the stock market.

"Of late there has been a disposition on the part of some individuals to withdraw idle funds from commercial banks and redeposit in savings institutions because of the more favorable interest rates. Some business firms, too, have attempted similar action.

"The savings banks have not encouraged this sort of business, however, and have refused such deposits in most cases. One local bank had the unusual experience of receiving checks from two out-of-town commercial banks which desired to open accounts and place some of their idle funds to work at 5 per cent.

"The prevailing dividend at the moment is 5 per cent, as 17 of the 22 banks pay that rate. In most cases rates will not be disturbed for the balance of 1930, although it is understood that one large institution contemplates a reduction. Increasing deposits and low investment yields combine to make the task of maintaining present dividends a difficult one for the larger city banks."

Air Mail Continues to Make Advances

REPORTS from the aviation industry state that all phases of air mail transportation are showing improvement over 1929.

A total of 4,452,520 pounds of air mail was carried in seven months, compared with 3,787,246 in the similar 1929 period. Air mail lines had 9,688,398 miles scheduled to be flown in seven months this year. In the corresponding period of last year 7,476,093 were scheduled to be flown. Total revenues paid to operators also show increases.

Boston Police Will Have Their Parade

Boston's police force, which heretofore has cleared the route for others to parade, is to parade itself, Oct. 13. About 1500 officers in full dress uniform will be reviewed by Mayor James M. Curley and Police Commisioner Eugene C. Hultman as part of Columbus Day celebration.

Every officer able to do duty will be either in the parade, along the route or in the station houses. Members of the machine gun unit will march as a body. The parade will be headed by 12 mounted policemen followed by the police commissioner and Michael J. Crowley, superintendent of police, who will drop out at the Common reviewing stand to witness the procession.

The parade will start at Dartmouth Street, march along Commonwealth Avenue, down Arlington to Boylston to Tremont and thence to Washington Street via Temple Place. The procession will pass down Washington, up School Street to Beacon to Charles and then on to the Common. Each officer is requested to wear his medals, insignia and other awards.

MERGERS URGED TO 'SAVE' COTTON TEXTILE TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

relations require sympathetic understanding, appreciation, and tolerance."

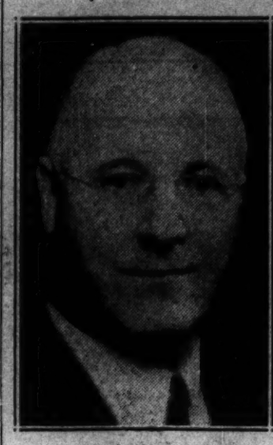
Speaking of the possibilities of expanding the sale of textiles in foreign markets, he pointed out that while export of manufactured articles, in general, far exceeds shipments of raw materials from the United States, "in the realm of cotton goods we are lagging far behind, exporting 10 times as much raw cotton as cotton cloth."

The reason for this, he declared, is lack of proper distributive agencies, and group action involving combination and coöperation is requisite in order to build up an efficient organization.

Curtailment of production, and the movement now under way to eliminate night work for women and minors, were declared to offer the greatest hope for the recovery of the industry, by Lincoln Bayles, retiring president of the association, in his farewell address. He urged that mills throughout the North and South "continue to maintain production on a reasonable and sensible parity with demand."

Ward Thoron of Lowell, Mass., an authority on tariff and taxation in the cotton industry, was elected president of the association. Mr. Thoron is treasurer of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers and president of the Airwright Club. Irving Southworth, agent of Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., and Ernest N. Hood, treasurer of Pequot Mills, Salem, Mass., were elected vice-presidents.

New Vice-President of Textile Society



ERNEST N. HOOD

1000 Singers Invited to Dry Rehearsal

In preparation for the great prohibition mass meeting which will take place in Boston Garden Oct. 19, under the auspices of the Prohibition Loyalty League in conjunction with 30 other prohibition organizations, the Rev. A. Z. Conrad, president of the league, has invited 1000 singers to the Park Street Church at 3:30 p. m., Oct. 12, for a special rehearsal of prohibition rally songs to be used on the occasion.

Dr. Conrad announces in regard to the Garden meeting that everything is prepared for the most notable gathering of a moral character ever to have been held in Boston with a crowd of approximately 30,000 expected. Soloists at the rally will be Raymond Walsh and Raymond Eaton, baritones, and Madame Zulalian, contralto. Cloon Hopkins, cornetist, Miss Jean Livingston, piano accompanist, and Richard Oliver, concert pianist, likewise have been engaged.

A concert also has been arranged by the Weymouth Post American Legion Band, beginning at 1:30 p. m., and continuing until the meeting is called to order. William H. Bain will have charge of 300 ushers, enlisted from the various denominations.

WAGNER EXAMINES PRIMARY EXPENSES

Expenditures of candidates in the recent Massachusetts state primaries were examined on Oct. 10 by Robert F. Wagner, United States Senator from New York, while he was in Boston, where he delivered an address before the convention of the American Feedration of Labor.

Senator Wagner is one of the members of the senatorial campaign investigating committee of which Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota is chairman. Senator Wagner, following his inquiry into the recent primaries, said that any report he might make on the subject would be to the committee and not to the public.

Fate of 'Baby Volstead Act' Rests in November Elections

Anti-Steel Trap Referendum and Electoral District Revision Complete List of Important Issues to Be Decided

Massachusetts voters throughout the State will be asked to answer three important questions in the forthcoming election in November.

They deal with repeal or continuation of the present state liquor law, the use of inhumane steel traps in snaring fur-bearing animals, and the reapportionment of representative, senatorial and councilor districts.

In regular session, the Massachusetts House voted against repeal of the Baby Volstead Act by 123 to 110 and the Senate by 26 to 11. The Senate and House both disapproved of the proposed law to make the use of inhumane steel traps an offense punishable by fine, and overwhelmingly voted in favor of the district reapportionment amendment.

Relative to state liquor law known as "the Baby Volstead Act," voters will be asked to answer whether or not they will approve repealing the clause now in the General Laws which assures the Federal Government of the complete support of state and local police forces in enforcing the Eighteenth Amendment as a law of the nation. On the ballot "Yes" means repeal, "No" means an uncompromising stand for concurrent, state and federal enforcement of prohibition.

As an initiative petition, the proposal for repeal must, to become effective, not only have a majority vote of the people, but according to State House authorities, this majority must be at least 30 per cent of all the votes cast.

Both the questions relating to the Baby Volstead Act and the steel trap are initiative petitions while the question pertaining to apportionment of voting districts goes to the people by law as a proposed amendment to the Constitution. The apportionment of districts is considered by the Legislature as a needed readjustment on a changed population basis.

The trap the use of which is sought to be restricted is commonly known as a steel trap, but the proposed law would not prevent the use of traps for the purpose of exterminating vermin and animals to protect property. Proponents of the law argue that the humane types of traps have been developed to such a point that the torture types are no longer necessary.

Opponents included representatives of agricultural organizations and the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Association.

The three questions appear in detailed form on an official bulletin recently issued by Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and sent to all voters on request.

Labor Group Urged to Block Wet Move

An appeal to the American Federation of Labor to block efforts of wet members and outside organizations to put the federation on record as in favor of repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment was made Oct. 11 by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement.

Mrs. Peabody's action followed submitting of a resolution to the federation by the Massachusetts branch of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, calling for repeal.

"We women," Mrs. Peabody wrote to William Green, president, "representing you as wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, of all classes, and above all, representing the children of this nation, beseech you to stand by the law of the land under the Constitution of the United States. To open the door to repeal means the licensed saloon back again in some form, the curse of the home, the woman and the child and the old curse of labor.

"We believe we can trust you to stand against the present attacks, infinitely more dangerous coming from a minority of privileged people in this country than the possibilities of danger from a few imported "Reds." You have done well to take action against them. Will you stand as loyally against the dangerous minority, heavily financed, endeavoring at this moment in this State and other states to break down our great American Constitution?"

RAILROAD UNIONS BACK ROOSEVELT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Indorsement of the reëlection of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was extended by the New York State Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers here on Oct. 10.

The board asserted that the Governor "has shown a kindly interest in the aims of organized workers," and asked its members to support his candidacy. The board also voted in favor of the six-hour day as a means of solving the employment problem in the State.

BISHOP ENTERTAINS TAGORE

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet and philosopher, arrived here Oct. 10 to be a guest of Bishop and Mrs. Lewis Paddock of New York at their summer home.

Mayor of England's Winchester to Face Busy Week With Massachusetts Namesake

Harry Collis, Mayor of Winchester, Eng., and Mrs. Collis, are passengers on the Cunard Line steamer Laconia, due to reach Boston late Sunday or early on Oct. 13, to spend one week as guests of Winchester, Mass., returning to England on the same steamer, sailing from Boston Oct. 19. Mayor Collis is to participate in the tercentenary celebration of the Massachusetts community, and an elaborate program has been arranged for his visit.

Richard Parkhurst, secretary of the Boston Port Authority, is to meet Mayor Collis in the lower harbor and bring him ashore in a special boat, escort him to Winchester and assist in his entertainment. Monday will be the tercentenary parade, in which Mayor Collis will ride, with a personal escort of six British ex-service men and with members of the American Legion.

A public reception will be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Collis on Tuesday when a gift will be presented the couple from the town. Gov. Frank G Allen, Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and mayors of surrounding cities will be present and speak, at the ceremonies in the Town Hall.

Wednesday is to be a free day and Thursday Mr. Collis is to attend the Rotary Club luncheon and that night attend the annual meeting of Winchester Post 97, American Legion, of which Mr. Parkhurst is commander. Richard Paul, state commander of the Legion, and the Mayor are to speak.

Friday is to be a free day and that night the English guests are to attend the colonial costume ball at the Boston Garden, as guests of Mayor Curley. Saturday, they are to witness the Harvard-West Point football game at Cambridge, leaving on Sunday for England.

Mr. Collis was elected Mayor of Winchester in November, 1929, and joined the corporation in 1919 when elected as one of the Representatives of the Ward of St. Bartholomew. He has been chairman of the general purposes committee, the fire brigade, watch and recreation grounds committee of the council and a member of all the important committees. He has held the office of church warden at St. Bartholomew's Hyde Church, one of the oldest churches in the city.

He is president of the Hyde Cricket Club, the Winchester City Bowling Club, and one of the senior members of the William of Wykeham Lodge of Freemasons, a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, justice of the peace, trustee of St. John's and the Allied Charities, vice-president of the Royal Empire Society and of the London Hampshire Society and a Knight of the Round Table Club.

Mrs. Collis is active in promoting and assisting all good causes and is closely associated with Mr. Collis in his work for the welfare of the city, chiefly on behalf of its charities.

BOSTON CLERGYMAN TO BECOME A BISHOP

Preparations for the consecration of the Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, rector of Trinity Church, as ninth Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts on Oct. 14 are nearly completed.

The consecration will take place at the rector's own church in the presence of eight other bishops, distinguished clergymen, representatives of other denominations, several college presidents, a representative of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and Col. F. A. Washburn, commanding officer of Rector Sherrill's regiment in the World War.

MAYOR PAQUIN DEFEATED

WOONSOCKET, R. I. (AP)—Adonat J. Demers, clerk of the Twelfth District Court, Oct. 10, won the mayoralty nomination at the Republican city convention, defeating his opponent, Mayor J. Hector Paquin, 20 to 5.

'Korridor Katering Kompany' Plan Saves Steps for Hungry Students

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STORRS, Conn.—One of the most flourishing organizations at the Connecticut Agricultural College is the K. K. K., but the initials do not stand for Ku Klux Klan. It is a private brotherhood to two wide-awake students who have devised a means of working their way through college, and choose to be known as the Korridor Katering Kompany.

It occurred to Carl W. Wissinger of Hartford, Conn., and Henry B. Platt of Norwalk, Conn., that hungry students would prefer having food served to them in their own rooms to walking half a mile to the only lunchroom on the college campus to get it. With this idea in mind, they obtained permission from R. I. Longley, college comptroller, and Sumner A. Dole, dean of men, to organize the K. K. K.

Now the organization is doing a flourishing business. The youths announce their arrival to their potential customers by tapping at their doors each evening between 9 and 10 o'clock. The students who are hungry enough to leave their books for a time open their doors to find in the dormitory corridor an assortment of sandwiches, cakes, pies, bottled milk, doughnuts and fruit, all for sale at a reasonable price. Doors are opened frequently.

The two young partners of the K. K. K. have a complete monopoly on the concession as long as they comply with the regulations set down by the college authorities. One of the rules is that they may not start on their rounds before 9 p. m. If they did so, they might cut into the profits of the college store, which closes at that hour.

However, Messrs. Wissiner and Platt anticipate an easy winter.

B. U. PREACHING CONFERENCE

The annual preaching conference to be held at Boston University school of theology begins Monday afternoon and ends Wednesday evening. Three bishops and other prominent men will speak at this conference, which is gradually taking its place with the Yale lectures and other institutions of like character.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Square and Compass Club: Annual meeting, president's report, reports of officers and nominating committee presented, clubhouse, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Registration of voters, Library Hall, 6 to 10.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10, admission 25 cents; Tercentenary Industrial Exposition, Mechanics Building, last night. Dedham: Concert and fireworks, evening.

Statler Hotel: Dinner, Second Division, American Legion, Parlor A.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Camping Trip, Waterville, N. H., Oct. 11-13; rock climbing, Franconia, N. H., Oct. 11-13; excursion to Brewster, Mass., Oct. 11-13.

Closing night, Massachusetts Exposition of Governmental Activities, Commonwealth Armory (last night).

Theaters

Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Wilbur—"Uncle Vanya," 8:30.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Gloucester fishermen's races, off Gloucester, 10 to 3.

Boston Public Library: talk on "The World on the Eve of Columbus' Voyage," Carroll Perry, Lecture Hall, 3:30; talk, "Colonial and Revolutionary Music," Taylor, assisted by Talbot Folsgate, soprano; in costume; Lecture Hall, 8.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: City of Boston Breakfast to Italian Ambassador, private room.

Statler Hotel: Dinner, in honor of Nobile Giacome de Mertino, Italian Ambassador, ballroom.

Tercentenary celebrations—Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10. Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

EVENTS MONDAY

Columbus Day program: Luncheon in honor of Italian Ambassador, Mayor James M. Curley, Senator David I. Walsh and other honored guests to be present, Statler Hotel, ballroom, 12:15; parade, start Hanover Street, 3; mass meeting, the Ambassador, Mayor Curley and Senator David I. Walsh, speakers, Boston Common, 4:30.

Copley-Plaza Hotel: meeting, 3; refreshments, 4; Pekinese Association, private room.

Exhibition fishermen's race at Gloucester, all day.

Brookline Bird Club: Take 7:50 train at North Station for Ipswich, walk to Clark's Pond and Little Neck; boat to Plum Island.

Appalachian Mountain Club: North Station, buses at 9:30.

Twenty-eighth reunion of the Wright Family Association, Brockton Fair Grounds, all day.

Dedication of Columbus Stadium, Columbus Park, 2:30.

Middlesex Kennel Club show, Newton Y. M. C. A. grounds, all day.

Boston Junior Model Yacht Regatta, auspices of Community Service of Boston, Inc., Frog Pond, Boston Common, 2.

Tercentenary celebrations: Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10. Salem: Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail, Forest Park; reproduction of a Colonial house, Pequot Mills; early costumes and documents, Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day).

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Oct. 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sir George Henschel, guest conductor.

Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Edward McHugh, baritone, and Marie Murray, contralto.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 17, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra with the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 18, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Winifred MacBride, pianist.

Saturday evening, Oct. 18, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra with the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 19, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Fritz Kreisler, violinist.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 21, in Symphony Hall, a recital by La Argentina, Spanish dancer.

Friday afternoon, Oct. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Oct. 25, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Daily from 10 to 5. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special Exhibitions: Statue of Aphrodite; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, domestic and church pieces; eighteenth century designs by Pillement and Bony.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuk, Iraq; paintings of the Naumberg bequest. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston—9 to 5, weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Special Columbus Day Exhibit carrying through the entire week. Permanent displays of nature, including "live" museum of small alligators, several new ones gifts of Florida convention delegates. Permanent displays of life in foreign countries.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—100 etchings by old and modern masters. Through Oct. 11.

Doll & Richards, 128 Newbury Street—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Henry Smith, Gustav von Colin and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Leon Bonnet and John Enser. Water colors by Albert Gold and Koreg de Hootarian. Through Oct. 11.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Miscellaneous exhibit.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

TRINITY DEAN SAILS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Thurman L. Hood, dean of Trinity College, sailed for England Oct. 10 for three months of vacation and study. While abroad, he intends to complete a book he has been writing, which will contain heretofore unpublished letters of Robert Browning.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, Sunday and probably Monday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate north to east winds; slight change in humidity, and forest fire hazard.

Southern New England: Fair and continued cooler; Sunday fair; moderate northeast winds.

Northern New England: Fair and continued cooler; Sunday fair; moderate northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Oct.11	Max. Oct.10		8 a.m. Oct.11	Max. Oct.10
Albany	52	74	Memphis	66	84
Atlantic City	62	68	Montreal	58	66
Boston	59	68	Nantucket	58	60
Buffalo	60	74	New Orleans	74	86
Calgary	34	..	New York	62	74
Charleston	62	76	Philadelphia	62	78
Chicago	62	80	Pittsburgh	56	76
Denver	60	78	Portland, Me.	60	68
Des Moines	68	86	Portland, Ore.	42	58
Eastport	52	62	San Francisco	54	64
Galveston	78	84	St. Louis	66	84
Hatteras	68	68	St. Paul	60	64
Helena	36	44	Seattle	42	52
Jacksonville	70	76	Tampa	70	86
Kansas City	64	84	Washington	58	78
Los Angeles	56	70			

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:05 p. m., Sunday 1:37 a. m.
Height of tides 10.3 feet, 8.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:40 p.m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Regular price in muslin, $225.00. Sale price $180.00

COMMENCING Tuesday, October 14th, and continuing for a limited period we are offering our entire stock of furniture, lamps, etc., at substantial discounts. Besides our standard models that will be subject to a DISCOUNT OF 20%

we have many other interesting pieces that may be obtained at discounts up to 50%.

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VATICAN OPPOSES QUIRINAL IN KING BORIS ISSUE

Bulgaria Declared Ignorant of Papal Objection to Proposed Union

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—It appears that the Bulgarian nation has not yet learned the full facts of the serious hitch that has developed in the marriage project between their much loved King and Princess Giovanna of Italy, the Pope's opposition to a union between a Roman Catholic and a non-Roman Catholic being the cause.

Consequently King Boris is still being overwhelmed with congratulations from his enthusiastic subjects, more than 100,000 of whom are stated to have signed the visitors' book at the royal palace since the engagement was announced. Hundreds of telegrams of congratulations have been received, including one from the inmates of the state penitentiary. In asking his subjects not to send wedding presents when the great day arrives the King has thanked the would-be donors in advance and told them the country is too poor for gifts and he would prefer the money be used where it is more needed.

When the news was first announced in Sofia huge crowds assembled outside the royal palace and the Italian Legation and the whole city resounded with cries of "Long live the King, long live the new Queen, long live Italy." When King Boris appeared in his automobile the car was stopped in the road by an enthusiastic crowd which carried him down the main street on its shoulders. School children and teachers paraded the city till late evening. The crowds joined hands and danced folk dances to the strains of military bands, gypsy music and peasant bagpipes. Similar scenes were repeated in every town and village throughout Bulgaria. At no time since the World War has there been such a spontaneous outbreak of rejoicing.

The whole of Bulgaria regards the engagement as an important political success since there is no family relationship between the two royal houses. The disappointment which will be felt throughout the country when it learns that the Pope is not yet prepared to give consent to the marriage unless all children are educated as Roman Catholics can easily be imagined.

Article 38 of the Bulgarian Constitution is quite definite that the monarch must be a member of the orthodox church, and, though it could be amended by a special assembly elected for that sole purpose, there seems very slight prospect either that the King would convoke such an assembly or that the delegates would alter the Constitution if he did. The Roman Catholic community in Bulgaria is neither large nor influential, and, though it is true that when the Constitution was framed the clauses dealing with the King's religion were inserted partly to please the Russian Tsar, they do still represent the views practically of the whole religiously minded sections of the population.

The suggestion that King Boris should allow all children of the royal pair to be educated as Roman Catholics and that the heir be given the right to choose, when he came of age, whether he would change his denomination in order to obtain the crown would be within the strict letter of the Constitution, but the opinion of Bulgarians here is that such a solution would be highly disagreeable to the vast majority.

Observers here are unable to understand how the present situation could ever have arisen. The most plausible explanation is that there is a difference of opinion on the question at the Vatican, and that the Italian Government took steps with a view to expediting a decision by the Pope.

Another view is that the Quirinal has encountered opposition from the Papal See at the projected alliance between the two royal families, and authorized the engagement as a means of bringing pressure on the Vatican, confident that when the world saw on what terms the wedding would take place, public opinion would be overwhelmingly on the side of the Italian Government. In any case there seems no reason to doubt that King Boris has agreed that all children, except the heir to the throne, be educated as Roman Catholics. He himself was brought up in that religion and joined the orthodox church with his father, King Ferdinand, at the time of the promulgation of the present Constitution in 1911.

The Pope has so far kept the negotiations with the Italian royal family in his own hands and it is understood that even Vatican statesmen are at a loss to know what the present position is. While the Osservatore Romano, official organ of the Vatican, says that dispensation for the marriage has not even been asked for, the Pope has sent a telegram to the King and Queen expressing his good wishes for the engagement. The Pope's message, however, is couched in somewhat enigmatic terms and consequently does not tend to clarify the situation.

One view is that dispensation is not absolutely necessary as the Roman Catholic Church does not consider the Orthodox communion as heretical but merely schismatic. According to the usual reading of Roman Catholic canon law, however, dispensation may only be granted for marriage to a non-Catholic on condition that the Roman Catholic retains his or her own religion and that all children shall be baptized and educated as Roman Catholics.

King Boris is understood to be going to Rome shortly to settle final details of the engagement, when further developments are expected.

Boris Arrives in Italy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—King Boris of Bulgaria has arrived at San Rossore, the Tuscan seat of the Italian royal family, and it is anticipated his marriage with the Princess Giovanna is imminent despite the fact that the papal dispensation has not yet been officially asked or granted.

Although a royal event which presumably interests the Italian population, no detailed information of any kind has been provided. Everything accordingly is left to speculation and rumor, which now says the marriage will be celebrated this month in Italy, but not in the capital.

San Rossore, Pisa and Assisi are each mentioned as the probable locale but everything so far published concerning the ceremony only wraps the affair more in contradictions and mystery.

WORLD GROUP TO PUSH GOOD ROADS URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

the needs of motor traffic," the conclusions declare. Problems of highway finance are universal and urgent, it was agreed, and highway programs covering a period of years may well be set up and budgeted, it was added.

Other recommendations dealt with coördination of rail, water and air transportation, with motor; use of common carrier trucks; necessity for traffic surveys and for universal roadway time tables; uniformity of traffic signals, and institution of specific control measures in congested traffic districts.

The congress urged the application of "broadly conceived plans for the layout of sections of cities in process of development," and held that highway officials should "give due regard to the amenities of the roadside and given such power as may be necessary to give reasonable protection in connection therewith to highway safety and the recreational value of the road."

A reception and a luncheon at the State House at Annapolis, at which Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, was host, concluded the social functions that have accompanied the activities of the congress. The morning preceding the luncheon was spent in inspecting a portion of Maryland's highway system and the United States Naval Academy. A visit also was made to the Arlington (Va.) experiment farm of the Department of Agriculture, where the United States Bureau of Public Roads has its research laboratories and where it has assembled an exhibit.

Bid for World Amity

"The greatest bid for international amity in the history of the United States" is the way the American Automobile Association views the tours that have been arranged for delegates as an aftermath of the congress, by the association and by the Highway Education Board.

On Oct. 14 Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts will be host at a luncheon and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston will hold a dinner for 100 foreign delegates to the congress, while on a tour of inspection of highways and highways transport. The tour will be one of three that are sponsored by the Highway Education Board. Another tour will take the foreign engineers through the South Atlantic states as far as Florida, while a third will travel westward as far as Duluth and Des Moines.

All three tours will end at Detroit and they have been routed to provide the delegates an opportunity to study at first hand highway systems built under varying climatic and economic conditions. The tour through the North Atlantic states covers highway systems developed in an industrial area; the southern tour is over low-cost roads in a semi-industrial area under near-tropic conditions, while the western tour includes low-cost roads in what is primarily an agricultural area where extreme cold is apt to prevail during a part of the year.

The tour under A. A. A. auspices, will cover the eastern United States with members of the party from England, Germany, Holland, France, Rumania, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Italy, Sweden and Hungary.

"While these delegates to the road congress from all parts of the world," said the A. A. A., "are primarily interesrted in obtaining first-hand information on highway construction and finance, they also will delve into economic problems. Motor transport in all of its ramifications will be studied on the tours."

Pravda Denounces Drive on Dumping

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet newspaper Pravda Oct. 11 says editorially that the campaign abroad against so-called Russian wheat dumping is only a new link in the chain of anti-Soviet blockades, crusades and campaigns which have gone on for 13 years.

The newspaper says the agitation against Soviet exports is political and intended to wreck the Soviet's industrialization plans and masks a move toward foreign intervention.

The newspaper denies vigorously that the Soviet has been dumping goods in foreign countries, and says Russia's exports make up only 1½ per cent of the world's markets. It reminds the United States that Soviet purchases in America in 1929 were 153,000,000 rubles, approximately $76,000,000. It adds that the Soviet's policy is based upon the industrialization of the nation, and will not be altered in spite of all attacks of the capitalistic world.

Declaring that Russia purchases not only machinery in America but also cotton, rubber and other raw materials, Pravda expresses doubt that the business interests of the United States wish to forgo participation in the Soviet's ever-growing imports.

"The laws of trade prohibit import without export," the newspaper adds, "and if certain groups reject imports from Soviet Russia they will be obliged to give up hope of exporting to Russia."

CHILE PLANS PUBLIC WORKS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Public works are to be undertaken soon by the Government in an effort to increase employment. At least 6500 workers will be employed in construction work, it was said.

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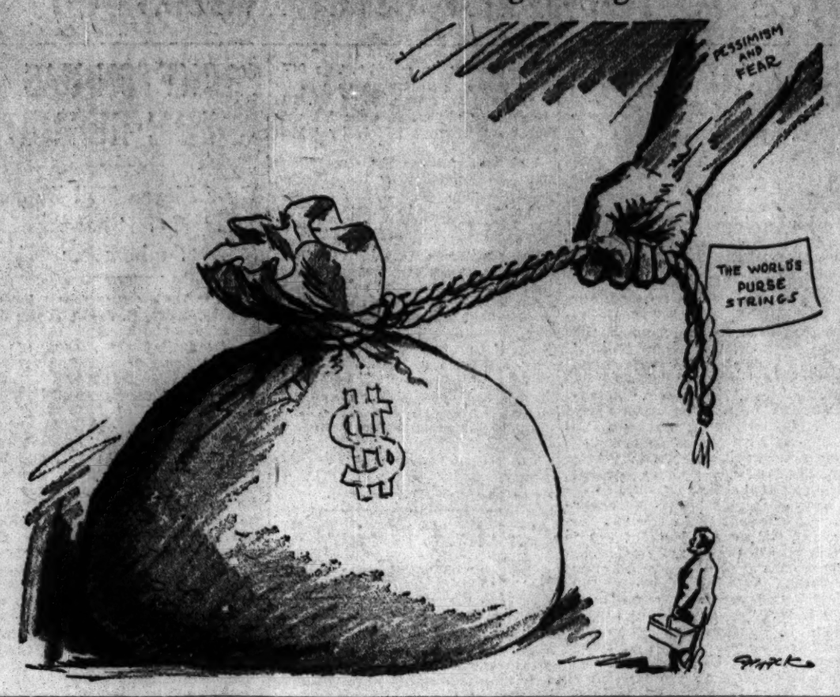

LEGION LEADERS DENY CHARGES OF ROWDYISM

Survey Said to Show No Liquor Cases Left in Local Hospitals

With a population swollen by many thousands multiplying the difficult task of prohibition enforcement the fact that out of all the American Legion veterans gathered in Boston for the national convention not one remains in local hospitals as a result of alcoholism is pointed to by Legion officials as proof of the organization's attitude toward law observance.

The emphasis placed on the comparatively small number of violations, rather than the overwhelming majority of law observances, and the imputations of rowdyism cast on the Legion, were emphatically rebuked in statements issued by Legion officials.

O. L. Bodenhamer, retiring national commander of the American Legion, referring to reports in the press of large numbers of alcoholic cases crowding Boston hospitals during convention week, said in his statement that the net result of a thorough investigation made by Dr. Robert Cochrane of the Boston City Hospital, physician in charge of the Legion's emergency hospital, and by Dr. William J. Dwyer, in charge of the Legion's first aid and hospitalization committee, showed that only two legionnaires were in hospitals Oct. 10, and these were not alcoholic cases.

"Throughout the convention," he said, "attention has been called to the Legion's determination that our organization stands squarely for law and order. In the convention itself a resolution was adopted calling attention to rowdyism by others than legionnaires, but disguised as legionnaires, and the Boston police were requested to stop it.

"A letter addressed to me by Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, stated that this was an exceptionally well-behaved gathering, and the Legion was congratulated by him in no uncertain terms as to the good behavior of its members."

Branding the reports of fatalities and "total incapacity" cases laid at the door of the convention as containing "not a semblance of truth," Col. Carroll J. Swan, president of the National Convention Corporation, declared that any disturbance or roughness was by men posing as Legionnaires who had bought Legion hats or insignias and had absolutely nothing to do with the American Legion.

"It was reported," he said, "that one hotel alone suffered breakage of $40,000. A careful check with the manager showed $210 worth of breakage, all of which has already been paid for."

The charge that Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, national chairman of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, had made an attack on the Legionnaires in an address delivered in Roxbury, Oct. 8, was declared by her to be untrue.

"I called attention," she said Oct. 11, "to the vast improvement over the old days of the open saloon and then referred to the press reports regarding the open sale of liquor in violation of the state and national law. I expressed my deep admiration for the splendid body of Legion men, guests of our city, but regretted that owing to the defiance of law without police intervention reported in the press a few men had disgraced themselves by drunkenness. Surely every true Legionnaire would join in that regret.

"May I also refer," Mrs. Peabody continued, "to the statement by Major-General Edwards in the press this morning and suggest that he read the announcements in the newspapers regarding his presence at the opening of the office of women opposed to prohibition who are working with the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Again, like Will Rogers, all I know is what I saw in the papers.

Whatever General Edwards may think personally of the Eighteenth Amendment he must recognize that it is the law of the land and of the State as prohibition was the law of the army in which he served.

"May I also say a word in reply to the Crusaders regarding their accusation of fanaticism. If standing for the flag of the United States, the symbol of our Federal Constitution and Government, and against drunkenness and rioting, is fanaticism, then I am and shall continue to be a fanatic, in excellent company with leaders and patriots through many years. If young men who have joined with a seditious and dangerous group in an attack on our laws could understand fully the history and motive of this movement, we believe young and old would repudiate the group which is leading this seditious movement in Massachusetts.

"For confirmation of this statement may I refer to the great conspiracy which paid representatives in Boston are fostering, and which is revealed in the book just published, 'When the Brewer Had the Stranglehold.' This book may serve to open the eyes of men and women who do not realize the menace of the most dangerous Reds in this country and State."

CHURCH PENSIONS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Establishment of a pension system for ministers of the eastern conference of the Methodist Protestant Church was postponed for another year at the opening session of the twentieth annual meeting of the organization here on Oct. 8.

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GREEN TO HELP REPAIR SPLIT IN MINERS' RANKS

A. F. of L. Votes to Act to Bring About Realignment of Union

Action by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to end the split in the United Mine Workers of America is expected to result from a special meeting of the council called by William Green, president, for Oct. 12, during a lull in official sessions of the fiftieth annual convention in Boston.

John H. Walker, secretary of the Independent Miners' Union in Springfield, Ill., set up last winter in opposition to the branch of the federation, asked Mr. Green to call miners together to settle their differences. Mr. Green considered the restoration of harmony so important that he has taken the matter to the executive council for consideration.

While the council is dealing with this question, the resolutions committee is preparing its recommendations on the important issues of the five-day week, prohibition, and other topics which are expected to provide lively discussion on the floor when the sessions reconvene Oct. 14. Columbus Day, a holiday in Massachusetts, is being observed by the suspension of official business.

Ralph T. O'Neil, newly elected commander of the American Legion, addressed the convention, Oct. 10, stressing the common ideal of service which underlies the two organizations.

Mr. Green and 50 other leaders in the federation are scheduled to deliver addresses in New England churches Oct. 12, under the auspices of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches.

To Unify N. E. Standards

A drive to set up uniform labor standards throughout New England was voted without dissent. Following the earlier action initiating further organizing work in the South, this vote was the second official sanction given by the federation to campaigns affecting large sections of the United States.

Widely different standards in laboring conditions result in an intensification of competition and general degeneration of all standards, the resolution introduced by members of the Connecticut and New Hampshire State Federations of Labor declared.

"The artificial boundaries of state lines are being used in New England to perpetuate the present chaotic industrial conditions," it continued. "It is the historic mission of organized labor wherever possible to equalize labor standards on a humane basis."

In placing the federation behind this drive, the convention named uniform working hours as a chief objective. The five-hour day is not specifically mentioned, and it is understood that the basis of equalization at present will be the eight-hour day. The state federations of New England are urged to take joint action. Various international unions in the area are asked to coöperate.

To Continue Lobby

Vigorous continuation of the legislative program at federal and state capitals was approved for the coming year. Parliamentary rules in the National House of Representatives were described as an archaic obstacle effectively used by anti-labor legislators to block enactment of important laws. The convention voted to work unceasingly for modernization of these rules.

"A very few men control the House," the legislative committee said. "Unless the Speaker, the Chairman of the Rules Committee and the leader of the majority party consent, no legislation whatever can be voted upon by members of the House."

In spite of this difficulty, which repeatedly defeated favorable action by the Senate on labor legislation, the committee reported that during the past year several advances were made. These include defeat of the confirmation of John J. Parker for the Chief Justiceship of the United States, directing the Bureau of Labor Statistics to collect data on changes in employment, wage increase for low-paid federal employees, parole of prisoners, extension of the vocational education act, and appropriations for rural post roads.

Back Pullman Porters

Workers on federal construction at present are kept at low wages in some instances by the practices of the Government in accepting the lowest bid, often made possible by low rates paid by the contractors to labor, the committee reported. Action was taken by the convention to improve this situation. The Government advocates high wages, a resolution declared, and therefore should set an example to the rest of the country.

Support was voted for Pullman porters in their effort to secure shorter hours and abolition of the tip system. A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, declared that his organization has won a $10 rise in salary a month during the last five years. Even so, he said, the pay is only $77.50 a month for nearly 400 hours of work.

The porters are seeking a salary basis to replace the tipping practice, described as "unsound, archaic and anarchic as a method of rewarding labor." The practice of "doubling," whereby porters at the end of a 24-hour run are sent back over the same line without rest at a reduced rate of pay, was condemned by Mr. Randolph.

A resolution favoring the campaign of teachers to organize into unions was approved. The placing of goods produced by convict labor in competition with free labor products was voted against. The change in retirement annuities for federal employees from $1000 to $1200 per year was commended, with a vote to work for further liberalizations of retirement policy.

Speakers at the sessions Oct. 10 included the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and the Rev. Charles N. Lathrop, representing the department of social service of the Episcopal Church.

BERLIN BOERSE WEAK

BERLIN (AP)—The Boerse, after opening firm Saturday, failed to maintain its optimism and the list slumped, closing weak with losses from the highs of about 11 points.

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SPRINGFIELD

International Y. M. C. A. College Gains Foreign Representation

Many New Students Arrive From Far-Away Parts of the World—China Has Two, India One—Several Register From Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.— That the Y. M. C. A. is in a way to exert an increased influence in solving problems of the Old World is indicated by the strong foreign representation at the International Young Men's Christian Association College this year. Many new students have arrived.

Two are from China. H. C. Hsiao, executive secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Peiping, comes to take the boys' work course. He has had 10 years' experience in the Y. M. C. A. movement and sees a rich opportunity in his field for usefulness along industrial and general educational lines.

In Shanghai the need of development along lines of industrial service is greater because the manufacturing interests are more extensive, and this is a field in which Franklin Fu, another new student, is especially interested. He has been a pioneer in Y. M. C. A. work in China, having been in Tien-Tsin seven years before going to Shanghai.

From India comes P. M. Joseph to take the physical education course. He is a graduate of Punjab University and of the Madras School of Physical Education, and was recently appointed director of physical education at the college in Madura.

Guido Graziana comes from Rome to do graduate work for a master's degree.

Walter Sikorski has come from Cracow, Poland, to take the physical education course. He has been 10 years in Y. M. C. A. work, following a period of service in General Haller's army. While great strides have been made by the Y. M. C. A. at Cracow, he says, another building is needed to expand the work that is being done for unemployed boys, in addition to the progressive program of community work for young men and adults.

Fritz Sieweke comes from Germany as an exchange student. He has studied at the National School of Physical Education in Berlin and is keenly interested in the movement to develop mass games in the country, as opposed to the emphasis previously put on military drill.

Stefan Pogyor, for several years general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Budapest, comes here to study the administrative side. He was formerly in Y. M. C. A. work in Czechoslovakia.

V. J. Aurola, for two and a half years general secretary of the association in Helsingfors, and previously a teacher of theology in the University of Helsingfors, comes to take the secretarial course in order to increase the usefulness of his work among the Finns.

Two Australians, Thomas Laing of Melbourne and Victor Jones of Perth, come to take the boys' work course. Mr. Laing reports that the business men's classes in Melbourne are growing and that boys' work is being promoted with good success in the suburbs of the city.

WOMEN IN TRADE KEEPING HANDS IN HOME CARES

(Continued from Page 1)

economics than the girl who takes that on in addition to her own wage-earning job. The four contestants in this group cater for 12 persons at an average of $4.19 per person.

A comparison of the amounts spent for staple articles of food led the judges to declare that business women buy wisely on the whole, do not confine themselves to cheap cuts of meat, and provide fresh fruits and green vegetables in abundance.

One stenographer who goes home to cook her own meals every night, even going to the extent of making her own jams and jellies, declared that "home cooking means taking trouble and a little work, but I say that too can be listed as an advantage when one considers the enjoyment of a good meal well worth the effort." Another business woman, a teacher who cooks for herself and her husband, stated that the advantages of home cooking are savings, cleanliness, quality of food, cooking to individual taste, entertaining of friends, and "the actual and very real pleasure of cooking for oneself, of experimenting with new recipes and trying to make the best use of leftovers."

A real estate saleswoman who gets up an hour earlier every day in order to do her housework states that she began it when she adopted a little girl who needed special care and has continued it, shopping early every morning to get fresh vegetables and on Sunday cooking extra amounts for the succeeding days which she terms "ice box gleanings."

A secretary who cooks for herself and her husband advises, "Try home cooking and you will soon learn that playing house is really great fun." Besides she adds, "It gives you and your partner an opportunity to be alone and exchange ideas and experiences."

One woman clerk even packs a luncheon for her husband to take with him since his work is in a part of the city where she considers that he cannot get the right kind of restaurant food. She says, "There are several good reasons why I do the so-called waste of time of cooking at home. There's the big, big one of better food at less cost. There's another one in the friendlier and more comfortable atmosphere. And there's the reason that a husband deserves as much real home life as we working wives can possibly give him, especially if he was a restaurant habitué before his marriage.

"However, from my personal viewpoint, eight hours of business and coming home to housekeeping afterward is only made possible, day after day, by the fact that I have a husband who insists that so long as I share his job of bringing in the bacon that he's going to share my job of washing the frying pan."

BOY PRINCE TO STUDY ARMS

BUCHAREST (AP)—King Carol on Oct. 11 ordered that Crown Prince Michael be enrolled in the Military College when he reaches the age of nine, Oct. 25.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

OHIO STATE HAS A LARGE SQUAD

Football Coach Willaman Places Confidence in His Untried Men

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBUS, O.—As the sophomores go at Ohio State University—so do the fortunes of the football team go this season. When the current season opened 78 candidates reported for the Buckeye eleven and of these only nine were seniors, whole 27 were juniors and the remaining 42 sophomores.

Head Coach Samuel S. Willaman believes that his men will finish the season near the top, showing that he places confidence in his yet untried men. "We have had more than a month of uninterrupted practice," Willaman said, "and we have worked hard to teach the fundamentals of football besides the intricate style of offense that we have adopted this year.

Above Average Backfield

"We have enough good—in fact above the average—backfield material for three teams but our line is practically filled with untried and untested players. That is our biggest problem. These youngsters have plenty of fight and spirit—that may be enough to see us through. We have a light team but it is fast and the ball carriers all are able to get going at top speed at the snap of the ball."

The new offense Willaman referred to is his own adaptation of the Warner wings back. Willaman, in the two games thus far played, has proven that he has the material on hand to effectively carry out the Warner type offense.

In the opening game of the season the Buckeyes defeated Mt. Union College of Alliance O., 59 to 0.

In the second game the Buckeyes routed the Indiana University eleven, 23 to 0, after battling through three periods leading by a single field goal. In the fourth quarter, displaying great reserve power, the Ohioans scored 20 points.

At one time in the Indiana game there were seven sophomores in the Ohio State lineup.

Willaman in changing his type of offense has attempted to make a fullback out of his sterling end, W. E. Fesler '31, who received national recognition for his play at right end during the past two years, having been named on "All-American" teams both years.

Fesler Accurate Kicker

When in the backfield, Fesler acts as the key man in the intricate double- and triple-pass plays behind the line. He is the most accurate kicker on the team and can both pass and receive passes with ease.

In the Indiana game, when Ohio's right end was being smashed, Willaman shifted Fesler to his old position, and promptly gains around this end stopped.

Fesler and his running mate, C. R. Larkins '31, will occupy ends. Larkins, regular right tackle for two years, lacked weight to hold up throughout the whole game, and has been shifted to left end.

S. T. Selby '31, regular guard for two years, completes the number of letter men reported back that have taken their places among the regulars. The other veterans have been replaced by freshmen.

The Buckeyes have plenty of power and deception in their plays. There is push in the line and it will develop into one of the hardest teams to stop before the season is over.

To take the team apart we find that L. G. Hinchman '33, a son of the Pittsburgh National League baseball team scout William Hinchman, gets the first call. In reserve are two capable men in J. V. Benis '32, a substitute last year, and David Chizek '33, a newcomer. Other aspirants for the position are W. H. Nesser '32 and J. R. Hoffer '33.

Horn a Triple Threat

When Fesler is not playing fullback, Coach Willaman will probably have R. L. Horn '32, a shifted halfback, on the job. Horn is a triple threat man and has shown great development this year. His kicking is second only to Fesler's. O. G. Sola '33 shows real power in carrying the ball and will see service as a reserve. Other candidates are C. D. Kazmerchak '32, Paul Hodnick '33, J. C. Bryant '33 and Robert Bauer '33.

While M. D. Varner '33, W. M. Carroll '33, R. J. Grady '32 and J. Z. Greenberg '33 will do most of the halfback work, Willaman has one man in S. K. Holcomb '32, a transplanted fullback who will more than likely start every game as left half. Varner is the best blocker on the team and probably will team up with Holcomb in the starting lineup. All these men are particularly fast and are able to take care of themselves in an open field.

There are plenty of other ball carriers seeking positions at halfback. Among these are K. L. Cochran '33, G. R. Craig '33, J. H. Gardner '33, N. H. McKay '33, I. R. Modica '33, G. E. Mandula '33, and E. R. Roth '32, R. E. Taylor '31 and J. P. Vilela '33.

McKay, besides being a good halfback, is an equally good end. He has been kept out of early practices with a mishap, but will be able to resume his place in the lineup soon.

With Fesler as the outstanding end, and Larkins at the other flank, there is H. P. Rabenstein '32, M. E. Farrier '32 and J. B. Ferrall '33, who will be depended upon for reserve strength throughout the season. Rabenstein has started both games at right end this season.

Other end prospects are Martin Cremer '33, E. H. Dick '32, A. G. Giosdorf '32, R. H. Idle '31, veteran last year, M. E. Marshall '33, and R. L. Meek '33. There also were J. H. Meincer '33, L. B. Peterson '32, B. D. Scherer '33, J. E. Weaver '32, Irvin Werner '33, R. W. Ford '33, and H. M. Worstell '32.

At the center position, B. E. Nasman '33 and C. H. Ehrensberger '33, both newcomers, are battling it out for the first position. Ehrensberger so far has been handicapped somewhat by a leg injury, but the two are waging a nice battle for honors. J. E. Hall '32 and J. N. Van Derau '32 are the only other aspirants for the job.

The Buckeyes have two of the best guards in the Conference in S. T. Selby '31 and E. C. Wingert '33. Selby has occupied the position for two years while Wingert, a freshman two years ago and forced to drop out of college last year, was a star of the 1928 freshman team. He has had plenty of experience and plenty of weight, tipping the scales at 194. Selby weighs 180.

W. R. Diehl '33, W. A. Griffith '31, two-year letter man, E. M. Kile '32 and J. R. Holan '32 have been inserted in the lineup this year. Other men who show promise are C. D. Campbell '33, D. M. Adkins '33, R. H. Allen '33, L. R. Garshman '33, A. M. Hudson '33, C. P. Keller '33, and W. L. Miller '33, all sophomores, are seeking guard positions. Others trying for places are F. M. Lukz '33, who shows plenty of promise, C. L. Sattler '31, R. J. White '32, and C. L. Kabealo '32.

It is the tackle position on the line that is giving Coach Willaman the most trouble. Those men on hand are not quite up to standard as "Big Ten" tackles. Of these Willaman has picked out E. H. Baumgarten '33, W. N. Bell '32, R. G. Haubrich '32 and R. L. Larkins '31 as his best.

Larkins can be shifted from his end position to tackle where he played the last two years. Bell, Haubrich and Griffith all have seen service while Baumgarten is a newcomer.

Other men for this position are J. A. Hindulak '32, J. M. Mazaika '33, F. E. Nicklaus '31, C. G. Rentschler '31, S. W. Richardson '33, R. P. Van Blaricom '33 and M. J. Zeckhauser '32.

The Buckeyes have a new freshman coach in Floyd Stahl, a graduate of the University of Illinois. George Hauser, University of Minnesota graduate, is coaching the linemen; Donald Miller, University of Notre Dame graduate, a member of the famous "Four Horsemen," is backfield coach, while Allen Holman and Cyril Surin are aiding in coaching the backs and ends, respectively. Earnest Godfrey is assisting Willaman with the freshman.

The 1930 schedule is most difficult. Having met and defeated Mt. Union and Indiana, the Buckeyes still must play the following:

Oct. 11—Northwestern University at Evanston; 18—University of Michigan at Columbus; 25—Open.

Nov. 1—University of Wisconsin at Columbus; 8—United States Naval Academy at Baltimore; 15—University of Pittsburgh at Columbus; 22—University of Illinois at Urbana.

One of the 'Big Ten' Football Stars

WESLEY E. FESLER '31
Ohio State University Football Team

Majors and Minors Still Do Not Agree

CLEVELAND (AP)—The major and the three leading minor leagues have drifted toward an out and out baseball battle. Representatives of the American and National leagues and the three class AA minors—the American Association and the Pacific Coast and International Leagues—debated all day on Oct. 10 over the draft issue and adjourned almost as far from an agreement as when they started.

The minor leagues acceded to the principle of the universal draft, but rejected the terms offered by the majors. At present the majors may draft one player from each minor league club at a stipulated price of $5000. The big leagues agreed to an upward revision of this amount, but declined to meet the scale demanded by the Class AA group, which was reported to have held out for $10,000.

Representatives of the major leagues announced themselves ready to carry out their threat to break off all relations with the class AA circuits Dec. 1, and if such a break is averted, the next move is up to the minors.

If the two groups definitely break, the majors will be deprived of one of their most fruitful sources of material, while the class AA clubs no longer will profit from the prolonged careers of stars from the big time.

The only hope for the situation was seen in the recession of the minors from their opposition to the universal draft.

EMBREY INELIGIBLE

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Russell Embrey of Dayton, halfback, Oct. 10 was declared ineligible for varsity football competition this fall owing to scholastic technicalities, by special action of the executive committee of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Ohio State University.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Harvard 19, New Hampshire 44
Tufts 24, Boston 35

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Amherst 1, Brown 1

Northern Entries Named by Storer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Approved entries for the Northern sectional pocket billiard tournament, which will be played in two divisions to qualify a man for the world's championship professional tournament, are named here by C. A. Storer, director of players for the National Billiard Association of America. Eight players are to see action in each division.

Play in Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western sections is to start Oct. 20. The Eastern list has been announced, and the Western and Southern will be made up soon. Sectional finals are to be held Oct. 29, 30 and 31. Under the rules this season the finalists in each section will meet in 300-point games, played in 100-point blocks. Each sectional winner will qualify for the world's championship tournament.

The Northern entry list follows:

Western division—at Paxton's Billiard Room, Omaha, Neb.—Pasquale Natalie of Chicago; Charles (Cowboy) Weston of Chicago; Sylvester Schleisman of Minneapolis; Harry J. Wood of Duluth, Minn., and Leo Imolati of Omaha.

Eastern division — at Thirteenth Street Recreation, Cleveland—Joseph McCann of Detroit; Major White of Peoria, Ill.; William Pettifer of Chicago; Ray Dickinson of Akron, O.; Marcel Camp of Detroit; Jake Schleisman of Minneapolis; Joe Diehl of Rockford, Ill.; and James Carres of Chicago.

Players competing in the same division are not permitted to engage in match games seven days prior to the opening of the divisional tournament, under a new ruling.

HUGE SUM PAVES WAY FOR BIG HOCKEY DEAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO—By authorizing Manager Conn Smythe to spend $50,000 in strengthening the team, the directors of the local Maple Leaf Club of the National Hockey League paved the way for the biggest deal financially in the history of profesisonal hockey as Smythe had previously notified the directors that that amount was the price placed on Frank "King" Clancy by the Ottwa Senators. This is the biggest price ever paid for a hockey player and it is expected that it will turn the locals into a real championship contender.

In return for Clancy the local club will pay Ottawa $35,000 and send two players, valued at $15,000 to the Senators. These players will be Art Smith, defense man, and Eric Pettinger, who can take his place on either the forward line or the defense. Clancy is the most colorful player in the league, being a strong defensive player and a speedy skater and clever stick handler on the attack. The locals are also after a goaltender and are negotiating with Bryne, last year with Kansas City, who is a free agent.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Ashland 7, Kenyon 0
Augustana 12, St. Ambrose 7
Baker 19, Wesleyan 0
Birmingham-So. 50, Union 0
Broadus 7, N. R. S. Teachers 7
Burleston 55, Eldarado J. C. 0
Davis & Elkins 44, Mt. Union 12
Detroit 47, Grinnell 0
Duquesne 7, Loyola 6
East Texas S. T. 13, S. F. Austin T. 0
Edwards 9, Simmons 0
Evansville 7, Danville C. N. 6
Franklin 6, Indian Central 0
Friends 25, Ottawa 0
Georgetown 67, W. V. Wesleyan 12
Grove City 6, John Carroll 0
Gustavus Adolphus 30, Augsburg 6
Hayes T. 6, Hastings T. 0
Kansas 33, Haskell 0
Marquette 12, Drake 0
Millsap 19, Mississippi Aggies 13
Missouri Valley 13, Wentworth 6
Muskingum 25, Denison 0
N. D. State 25, South Dakota 7
North Dakota 32, Morningside 0
Northwestern S. T. 20, Northeastern S. T. 6
Northwest T. 45, Southeast T. 6
Oglethorpe 19, Manhattan 0
Oklahoma City 27, Central T. 6
Oregon State 20, California Aggies 6
Phillips 31, McPherson 0
St. John 20, Niagara 7
Southwest T. 13, Denton T. 13
Southwest 6, Emporia 0
Southern Methodist 34, Austin 0
St. Olaf 26, McAlester 7
St. Thomas 25, Dakota Wesleyan 6
Superior S. T. C. 25, Marquette T. 12
Temple 7, Bucknell 6
Wabash 13, Indiana S. T. 6
Wake Forest 14, Baltimore 0
West Maryland 18, St. Johns 0
Wichita 13, Emporia T. 13
Xavier 27, Georgetown Col. 6

B. U. TO VISIT DARTMOUTH

Terriers' Ranks Weakened by Inclement Weather During Practice

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIVERSIDE, Mass.—Boston University's next football game is with Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H., Oct. 11. It is the third straight hard game on the schedule, and while enthusiasm in the ranks has run fairly high since the practice season started here in September, the cold and damp weather prevailing this week has not helped the preparation for the meeting of the Green one iota. Many of the leading members of the varsity have been forced into temporary retirement. While this situation has spurred some of the others to do their utmost, the task of crossing the Dartmouth goal line appears most difficult.

The 1930 campaign opened with the B. U. Terriers journeying to West Point, N. Y., where they put up their best showing against the United States Military Academy eleven, although defeated to the tune of 39 to 0. Philip Hootstein '32, halfback, and Capt. Santo J. Marino '32, quarterback, were outstanding in the initial encounter. Lack of scoring knowledge and experience on the field of battle kept the Terriers from going over when near West Point's goal line.

Tradition Holds

The second game was played on the home field here against University of New Hampshire. True to tradition, a visiting team has yet to score a victory on Nickerson Field. However, New Hampshire considerably outplayed the Terriers, scoring in the last minute of play to tie the score at 12-all.

Jack McCarthy '32 of Bridgeport, Conn., 165-pound center with two years of varsity experience, will be out of the Dartmouth game and his place will be taken by Luther H. Howes, a newcomer who weighs a little over 155 pounds. Louis L. Lobel '32, 219 pounds, a member of last year's varsity is on the squad again. The other candidate for the center post is Arthur F. Chamberlain Jr. '33, who played with last year's freshmen.

Coach Hilary Mahaney has ordered Richard B. Knowles '31, 207-pound tackle, off the team for a rest and he is not expected to play against Dartmouth. Other tackles available are Leland A. Stone '32 of the 1929 varsity; Daniel H. Fox '33 of the 1929 freshman team and Roger Blanchard '33, who has had no previous experience. Fox has been unable to beat out Knowles, Stone or Lobel, who also plays center, for the tackle position, and may try for some other position.

For guards Coaches Mahaney and Alton K. Marsters, one year removed from Dartmouth, have John W. Canney '33 and Daniel O. Harrington '33, both of the 1929 freshman squad; Stanley P. Quinn '32 of the 1929 varsity; Roland H. Magee '33 and James R. Truden '33, both newcomers.

End Candidates

Candidates available for the end positions are: Samuel S. Goldman '32 of the 1929 varsity; Jack C. McCullough '32, another from last year's varsity; John A. Murphy '33 who saw wservice with the 1929 freshman team, and Herbert J. Semino '33, a newcomer.

The backfield is composed of four players who have had one or more years of varsity experience at B. U.; two who were on the 1929 freshman squad; one transfer, and two who have not seen action since their high school days. For quarterbacks there are Captain Marino, Emilio R. Palombo '32 of last year's versity, and Joseph Paterno '33, a newcomer. Emil Ober, a halfback, came to B. U. from Fordham. Other halfbacks are: Hootstein of the first string; Thomas A. LeGuern '33 of the 1929 freshman squad; Max Heller '33, who also saw service with last year's freshmen. J. J. Mullins '33, a newcomer, has shown up well in practice. The fullback post is being taken care of by a veteran, Jack G. Clifford '31. His understudy is Carl E. Clem '33, who has been watched closely by Coach Marsters.

The youthful coaches started out the 1930 campaign by inaugurating a new régime of offensive football, and do not appear to be alarmed with the huge chore which is still confronting them. With all the best players back into the lineup the team should go a long way toward keeping their slate clean as far as Nickerson Field is concerned even though they meet such teams as Middlebury College, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, DePauw University and Tufts College here. The battle with Tufts will probably be the feature of the home season. The remaining games on the schedule:

Oct. 11—Dartmouth College at Hanover; 18—Middlebury College at Nickerson Field; 25—Springfield College at Nickerson Field.
Nov. 1—Rhode Island State College at Kingston; DePauw University at Nickerson Field; 15—Tufts College at Nickerson Field; 22—Boston College at Fenway Park.

Cedric A. Major Wins Another Cup

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOT SPRINGS, Va.—Cedric A. Major of New York captured his second three-leg cup here in the annual fall tennis tournament of the Virginia Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club on Oct. 10 when he defeated E. H. Kuhn, another New Yorker, in a four-set battle, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Major was playing in top form, easily handling the peculiar chop strokes displayed by Kuhn. The champions' drives cut the baseline in the corners repeatedly for placements. Kuhn found his game in the third set, but could not continue on the winning side in the fourth and deciding set.

New Yorkers met in the women's singles final also. Mrs. H. Russell Drowne Jr. defeated Suzanne Armstrong, 6—0, 6—4. Mrs. Drowne won the match through her strong drives.

Mrs. Drowne paired with her mother, Mrs. G. L. Chapman, and won the women's doubles final by defeating Mrs. V. C. Spaulding of Chicago and Ellen Bates of St. Louis, 6—4, 6—3. The match was closely fought throughout. The summary:

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS GOLF AND TENNIS CLUB FALL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Cedric A. Major, New York, defeated E. H. Kuhn, New York, 6—2, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final Round

Mrs. H. Russell Drowne Jr., New York, defeated Suzanne Armstrong, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Final Round

Mrs. H. Russell Drowne Jr. and Mrs. G. L. Chapman, New York, defeated Mrs. V. C. Spaulding, Chicago, and Ellen Bates, St. Louis, 6—4, 6—3.

BANCROFT'S NINE IS LOSER TO ENS' STARS

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—With Larry French, Pittsburgh left-hander, and Carl Hubbell of the New York Giants taking part in a pitchers' duel, a team of major league stars led by Jewel Ens, Pirates manager, defeated another collection of stars captained by Dave Bancroft, 2 to 0, on Oct. 10 in the first of a seven-game series in Cuba.

Hubbell let the Ens team down with four hits, while the Bancroft aggregation of stars collected six off French. Traynor, Pittsburgh third baseman, and Hurst, Phillies first baseman, scored the two runs, one each in the second and third innings. The lineup:

ENS' STARS	BANCROFT'S STARS
Marsnville, 2b	lf, Scarritt
P. Waner, rf	3b, Gilbert
Oliver, lf	cf, Rice
Traynor, ss	1b, Terry
Whitney, 3b	rf, Klein
Manush, cf	ss, Wright
Lopez, c	2b, Marshall
Hurst, 1b	c, Bukeforth
French, p	p, Hubbell

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Ens' Stars	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	2
Banerofi's Stars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3

TOLLEY GUEST OF BOBBY JONES

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Cyril J. H. Tolley, former British amateur golf champion, is a guest of Bobby Jones and will furnish the "Emperor of golf" play in several friendly matches during his stay here. Tolley arrived Oct. 10 for what Jones termed an "indefinite visit." Bobby and Tolley became friends nearly a decade ago when the Atlantan made his first trip abroad to try for the British golfing prizes.

BY-PLAYS

MAY CARRY LATERAL PASS TOO FAR

THERE is some sentiment that the lateral pass is being given too much leeway. When Oregon played Drake in Chicago, the Oregon players frequently made lateral passes just as they were tackled. In the case of Oregon, these plays seldom resulted in big gains, for they transpired behind the line of scrimmage. In a game between Utah and Wyoming, however, something more important developed.

A Utah halfback, running hard for a touchdown, had a team mate running beside him a few feet away. The ball carrier was confronted on the 10-yard line by two Wyoming tacklers, so the Utah ball carrier passed to his running mate, which is legal when done laterally or backward, and his mate dashed over the line for a touchdown.

While such a play as this is delightful to watch, some followers of the game of football are questioning if it will not have the effect of reducing the game almost to basketball, with a man-to-man defense, which might shortly develop into something that doesn't look like football at all. It has been proposed that it would be best to require that, after a ball carrier has gained the line of scrimmage, he cannot pass the ball to anybody by any method—except perhaps a fumble.

TWO BRILLIANT YOUNG SHORTSTOPS

One of the most important positions on a baseball team is that of shortstop, and it is also one of the hardest to fill. Whenever a major league team succeeds in picking up a fine shortstop, it is indeed fortunate and has moved a long way toward becoming a factor in the pennant race. That two clubs should succeed in one year in producing two brilliant shortstops who give every indication of ranking among the best at that position is most unusual. This year just that has happened, as Joe Cronin of the Washington Americans has just been voted the most valuable player in the American League, while Charlie Gelbert of the St. Louis Cardinals was, next to George Earnshaw, the Athletics' star pitcher, the star of the late World Series. It would seem as if these two teams would not have to pay much attention to getting players to fill that position for some years to come, as this is the first year as major-league regulars for each of them.

TRAVELING HELPED THE ATHLETICS

Connie Mack certainly had a fine baseball team this year, one that might well be ranked with the Athletics of old; but perhaps it is just as well that the St. Louis Cardinals were the opposing team, as this meant a day of travel between the second and third games and the fifth and sixth. The Athletics had a good-sized pitching staff, but there were only two members of it who appeared able to hold the Cardinals in check. They were Grove and Earnshaw. The result of the days of traveling let Manager Mack use these two pitchers in the first two games, give them two days' rest by using other members of his staff in the third, and then come back and use them in the fifth and sixth games. The Athletics may indeed have been as good as the Athletics of 1910 and 1911, but there is more than one old-time fan who would rate Bender, Coombs and Plank, the famous trio of the Athletics of that day, as good, player for player, as Grove and Earnshaw and numerically stronger than any three pitchers of the 1930 Athletics.

PRINCETON HAS FINE RECRUITS

Tiger Eleven Will Depend Largely on Showing of Sophomores

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Upon the development of a few sophomore recruits against the difficult schedule that has been arranged for the team, depends the record of the Princeton University football team for the season of 1930. This was amply proved on Oct. 11, when all the scoring against Amherst College came during the first and the earlier part of the second quarters, while the newcomers were playing. For the balance of the game, unless the Amherst team is really as strong as announced before the game, the regulars of last year, now to a large extent displaced by the sophomores, are even weaker than in 1929, utterly unable to score, and inclined to allow attacks to develop that, but for bad judgment at the critical moments by the visitors, might have caused frequent scoring for Amherst.

To John Francis James Jr. '33, a Brooklyn player, who came to Princeton last year with a high reputation from Polytechnic Institute, belongs the chief credit for the possibilities. He was unable to hit his stride last year, and was easily held by the Yale freshmen. But this season is still young, and he stands out as one of the most resourceful and fast backs in years at the Princeton institution. While he was in the lineup, the attacks were well staged and a series of long runs, though made possible by errors on the part of the opponents, giving Princeton the ball, accounted for two touchdowns, while the alertness of another pair of sophomores, in blocking a kick, accounted for the third touchdown.

Second in order was another sophomore, James S. Purnell '33, of Baltimore, who was shoved into the first lineup just before the game, by W. W. Roper, the veteran coach, and immediately proceeded to justify his selection by vigorous and effective kicking of two out of the three points after touchdown, and also by shooting over a field goal from placement from the 22-yard line. As the goal posts are 10 yards still further back, and the angle was considerable, this posts are 10 yards still farther back.

Scoring Power Departs

But after these two retired in favor of the veterans, and Harrison Garrett '33, and W. H. Gahagan Jr. '33, the tackles who had accounted for the first score, were also replaced, the entire scoring power of Princeton seemed to depart with them, and the balance of the game found Amherst really outplaying the locals for the most part, though the goal line of the Orange and Black was never quite conquered.

Capt. Ricardo A. Mestres '31, a guard last year, has moved over to center this season, and the change has been beneficial in many respects, as his passing is effective, and he is a tower of strength on defense. He is well supported by F. F. Pels, also a shift from last year, and J. G. Kellogg '32 is also ready to fill in at center if necessary.

The movement of Mestres from right guard has left a vacancy for one of the incoming sophomores, in the person of R. W. Hirsh '33, while he in turn is relieved by C. G. Meeks '31, a substitute last year. On the other side of Mestres, at left guard, Stephen W. Prendergast '31, a utility man in the line last year, is a fixture at left guard, with J. D. Colson, another sophomore, ready to fill in as second-string man. J. P. Rutherford '32, is also used on defense, and did much to break up the aerial attacks of Amherst in the latter half of the game. He is really more of a tackle than a guard, however, and fills in there also. Other candidates for guard positions include F. T. Billings Jr. '33, A. G. Van Schaick '32, and M. J. Condon 3d '32.

Sophomores at Tackles

Garrett and Gahagan stand out prominently in the first-string tackle positions, and have displaced the veterans who had the substitute places last year. First of these is Stuart E. Hockenbury '31, who was used in both places against Amherst, first relieving Gahagan at right tackle, and later moving over to help out Garrett, while Rutherford took the place on the right side of the line. W. H. Yeckley '32, who was groomed in vain for a back position last year, is also available for a tackle job, and another sophomore, K. I. Lingle '33, is also listed.

Julius Byles '31, at right end, showed up well in the earlier part of the game, and broke up many attacks by the air route, while at the left end, Langdon Lea Jr. '32 of the famous Princeton family of athletes, has the first position, with Douglas G. Levick Jr. '31 as his relief. G. S. Graham '33 filled in near the end of the game; but the chief relief man at both ends was John T. Galey '31, who filled in with great effect at both sides of the line, and may be able to show later in the starting lineup. Casper Wister '32 is the other listed end.

With James, who is at left half, and Purnell, at fullback, the first string includes C. E. Muldaur '31 as first quarterback, and F. R. Zundel '32 at right half. But in the case of Muldaur, his successor, H. E. Gooch '33, though not up to the quality of James and Purnell, who went off before he entered the play, displayed such good judgment in his play, that he may replace Muldaur in the first list, for the more difficult games to come.

Reimmund Next to James

Weatherly Reimmund '31, who has been on the edge of greatness for the last two years, is next in order to James at left half, while J. Y. Howson '31, a newcomer this season, and Robert M. McIver '32, a substitute third-string full last year, are in the other places with Gooch. Holmes T. Bennett '31, though still out of condition, P. J. Carey '31 and G. W. Bogar Jr. '32 of the substitutes last year will undoubtedly be used in later games, though now on the reserve list, while others ready to step in include H. M. Dodge '32, H. E. Nicholson '32, D. H. Nevitt '32 and a trio of recent graduates from the freshman team, Raymond Knell '33, A. W. Armour 3d '33 and P. C. Fortune. But these have been overshadowed by their more brilliant classmates.

Phelps Defends His Title From Barry

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

London

TED PHELPS, world's sculling champion, successfully defended his title Oct. 11 against the challenge of Bert Barry, defeating the former champion over the University Boat Race course from Putney to Mortlake. Phelps' time was 22m. 48s. The race was the result of a challenge issued by Barry after Phelps had defeated him for the title last May.

Resource Control Conflict Foreseen

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A conflict in the near future between proponents of privately developed natural resources and "those who hold the public's rights paramount" was predicted in an address here Oct. 10 by Hiram Johnson, United States Senator from California.

Addressing the Commonwealth Club, Mr. Johnson said the conflict had been foreshadowed in the Senate in its battle over the nomination of Circuit Judge John J. Parker and Charles E. Hughes to the United States Supreme Bench. The nomination of Judge Parker failed of confirmation.

Mr. Johnson said the Senate battle "sharply defines what is to be the irrepressible conflict of our times. The two philosophies of government are at war. The not far distant future will witness them at grips, and doubtless in connection with the generation of electrical energy."

VINCENT RICHARDS WILL QUIT TENNIS

Vincent Richards, United States professional tennis champion in 1927, 1928 and 1930 and winner of the singles and, with F. T. Hunter, the doubles in the Olympic Games of 1924 as well as United States doubles champion in 1918, 1921 and 1922 with William T. Tilden 2d, as his partner, is to withdraw from the game and enter business. He plans to play his last exhibition match next Monday.

This will increase interest in the match which Richards is scheduled to play at the Boston Arena this evening when he meets Karel Kozeluh of Czechoslovakia, world professional champion and professional champion of the United States in 1929. These two players are undoubtedly the leading professional players of the world. In addition to the Kozeluh-Richards match, Roman Najuch of Germany is scheduled to play a set with Richards and then one with Kozeluh. Najuch, is a very promising player and is credited with having defeated Henri Cochet of France last year. In addition, provided there is time, there will be a doubles match between Kozeluh and Najuch on the one side and Richards and Charles Wood on the other.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Milton B. Rees, Chicago, Ill.
Kathleen Ingham, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Blanche S. Nye, Oneonta, N. Y.
Walter S. Nye, Oneonta, N. Y.
W. Stuart Nye, Oneonta, N. Y.
Grace M. Nye, Oneonta, N. Y.
Carrie I. Ryder, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Elizabeth J. Earp, Elkridge, Md.
Mrs. Distel, Cincinnati, O.
Miss Gertrude Peake, Sandringham, Melbourne, Australia.
Doris Cavanagh, Winnemucca, Nev.
Arthur Ward, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Arthur Ward, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Louisa Showell, New Bedford, Mass.

BANKS WINS EXHIBITION

The checker exhibition on Boston Common, given by Newell W. Banks of Detroit under the auspices of the American Legion and through the courtesy of Mayor Curley of Boston, drew a huge crowd. Saul Weslow, secretary of the Wells Memorial Checker Club and checker champion of New England, acted as operator on the large display boards. Banks does not look at the boards, playing through visualization of each. His six opponents were: George Avery of Roxbury, who had the white side of a single corner game and who lost; Lester Silver of Brunswick Street, A Paul Herbst of the Wells Checker Club, who managed a draw; Collie Recchuite, who lost; Murray Roth of Dorchester and Frank Kennedy of Dorchester. The final score was: Banks, won 5, lost none, drew 1.

GENE SARAZEN WINS WITH 290

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Shooting a pair of 71s, Oct. 10, Gene Sarazen posted a total of 290 for the 72 holes to win the middle Atlantic open golf championship at the Woodholme course. The New York pro had a 77 in his first round Oct. 9 and followed this with a 71 for the afternoon. Willie MacFarlane, former open golf champion, and also a member of the New York delegation, posted a 294 for second place. Third position honors were captured by George Smith, of Morristown, N. J., who shot a 295.

FISHERMEN IN SECOND RACE

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The international fishermen's racing schooners, Gertrude L. Thebaud of this port and the Bluenose of Lunenburg, N. S., crossed the starting line just after 10 o'clock a. m., E. S. T., in the second of the series of races for the fishermen's championship of the north Atlantic here Oct. 11.

FOUNDATION CO. OF CANADA

MONTREAL—Foundation Company of Canada has received an award for construction of part of the new viaduct which will lead from the Victoria bridge to the new terminal of the Canadian National Railways. Another section of the viaduct will be constructed by the Atlas Construction Company. The portion of the new viaduct for which contracts have been let is approximately 2000 feet in length and 112 feet wide.

MANUFACTURERS SEEK MEANS TO INCREASE WORK

Industrialists at Parley Take Responsibility for Employment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—What is regarded in industrial quarters as an important step in the direction of solving the problem of recurrent periods of low production in American industry, with its resulting unemployment, was taken on Oct. 9 when members of the National Association of Manufacturers at their annual meeting here held a national conference on community and industrial plans for employment security and stabilization.

One speaker after another—manufacturers, college professors and specialists in employment—told the industrial leaders that the problem was their own—not that of politicians—and that they must find the solution. Morris E. Leeds, chairman of the Philadelphia committee on unemployment, and president of Leeds & Northrup Company, went so far as to term the condition that results from periods of widespread unemployment as a form of "industrial stupidity." Industrial leadership, he declared, eventually will furnish the solution.

Mr. Leeds told in detail of a survey his committee is conducting to get at the basic facts underlying the situation. The effects of unemployment, he said, were being studied through the records of charitable societies, applications for employment at selected plants, a close survey of 1000 employees laid off in recent months and a detailed study of the persons living in 58 city blocks.

Noel Sargent, manager of the industrial relations department of the association, gave a summary of what a number of large companies are doing to reduce or alleviate unemployment. He explained in some detail the plan evolved by industries at Fond du Lac, Wis. Here the Demountable Typewriter Company, Inc., the Sanitary Refrigerator Company, the Standard Refrigerator Company, the American Lock & Hinge Company and others have joined in an agreement to absorb local labor.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Hollywood	54	30	.643
Los Angeles	48	39	.552
San Francisco	44	44	.500
Sacramento	43	44	.494
Seattle	43	45	.489
Oakland	39	48	.450
Portland	39	48	.448
Missions	38	52	.422

RESULTS OCT. 10

Sacramento 8, Hollywood 0.
San Francisco 6, Oakland 3.
Seattle 5, Los Angeles 4.
Seattle 8, Los Angeles 5.
Missions 8, Portland 3.

WHITE ROCK MINERAL SPRINGS

White Rock Mineral Springs Company in nine months earned $3.54 a common share, compared with $3.16 a share in the first nine months of 1929. September quarter's net was equal to $1.16 a share, compared with $1.40 in the previous quarter and $1.08 in the third quarter of 1929.

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The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
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CLOSED SUNDAYS

PLEA IS MADE FOR FARMERS ON DIRT ROADS

Trunk Lines Said to Get Undue Proportion of Rural Benefits

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADISON, Wis.—A plea for the farmer on the side road, who has been "almost overlooked" in the nation's tremendous expenditures on trunk highways, was voiced in the closing sessions of the American Country Life conference here Oct. 10.

"Not less than 80 per cent of our farmers, in the best agricultural sections of our country, still live on dirt roads which are impassable for a large portion of the year," said K. L. Hatch, director of the University of Wisconsin Agricultural Extension Service, who emphasized the need for more adequate agricultural roads, if the farmer's social and economic status is to be improved.

The need for unification of rural thinking was emphasized by L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, who urged steps to bring greater representation from the South into the association, which, he held, should be made a central clearing house and forum for agricultural America.

Steps will be taken during the next year, it was indicated at the annual business conference, to establish a closer contact with rural churches, rural school leaders, and the rural press.

A committee headed by Dr. A. Z. Mann of the Garrett Bible Institute recommended that all religious agencies having rural life programs be invited to participate in next year's conference, and Mrs. A. H. Reeve, Philadelphia, international president of the Federation of Home and School, instigated the formation of a new committee to study the rural school in its relation to American country life.

"We must develop a more vital type of rural education," she said, declaring present country educational systems in many cases have become so impoverished that "it is impossible for their leaders even to pay membership fees in organizations such as this."

The 1933 World's Fair at Chicago will be asked, through the American Country Life Association, to accord specific recognition to American rural culture.

The conference heard a plea from Lorado Taft, sculptor, for a greater appreciation of the gifts of the ages, and that the talent of youth, so often wasted carelessly, be capitalized for the common good.

"Our life is casual, without background," he protested. "Our homes seem to be on casters like our furniture, ever rmoving, ever changing. Our recreations are hectic, at 40 to 50 miles an hour. Our music is jazz; our drama the movie; our literature the strident daily. To the other arts we are practically immune."

Belief that the work of the American Country Life Association will be helped and strengthened more through intelligent farm organization than in any other way was expressed by James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in his address Oct. 9.

Enrollment at the conference has totalled nearly 1400 with representatives of 27 states attending the sessions. Next year's conference will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The annual session of the association directors brought an appeal from Kenyon L. Butterfield, New York City, honorary president, that the United States take the initiative in an international conference on agriculture problems.

USE OF PRISON LABOR TO HELP STATE DEFENDED

(Continued from Page 1)

gloom of propaganda, there is much light, much to be grateful for, and much to praise.

"Substantial progress has marked the history of the American Prison Association, and the founding of the juvenile court and the introduction of the probation system alone make the period of its existence memorable."

Urges More Religion

Mr. Swendsen challenged the tendency to indict the automobile as a handmaiden of crime. As to home influence, he said, those which make material happiness the chief end of existence seem likely to turn out children who tend to take short cuts to gain what they think worth while. The slum home must be wiped out and the other home, he added, needs an injection of "real American ideals and practical religion."

"The complaint of lack of moral teaching in the schools is debatable," he said. "The Christian church has been the greatest power for good in the prevention of crime, but it could do a great deal by more consistently adhering to the program as outlined by its founder."

Referring to the recent prison riots, Mr. Swendsen cited as principal causes overcrowding, idleness, and antiquated buildings. The obvious remedies, he said, are larger and better buildings and the finding of employment, "which is easier said than done, as free labor has interests which should not be jeopardized." This, he indicated, is the principal problem which prison administration must solve.

"It is claimed that another factor in prison rioting," said the president, "is that of extreme legislation, destroying hope, without putting anything in its place but sullen resentment, making the warden's job more of a task than ever. The man who has nothing to lose is easy prey to evil suggestions, particularly so, if the physical environment is bad.

Long-Time Men Accumulate

"It is clear that under the operation of such laws, there will accumulate in the prisons a residue of long-time men, differing from homicides who realize that life imprisonment is, next to capital punishment, the age-long and accepted penalty.

"The others, not homicides, resent the new laws giving extra penalties for recidivists—their reasoning perhaps is poor, and in many cases not sound. Society has a right to defend itself by whatever means it deems proper.

"I do not argue against the repressive legislation. If it works for prevention, well and good, and there is the saving fact that, if it is too harshly applied, it will defeat the end desired and become useless. There are signs that seem to say that repressive legislation is on trial. If found wanting, public policy, like a pendulum, will swing back to leniency, perhaps too much so."

Rooting out the policy of isolation which seems to dominate many correctional institutions was recommended by Roy L. McLaughlin, president of the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies convening simultaneously. Specifically, he recommended that juvenile institutions coöperate with state departments of education, that they ask the churches to coöperate with them, and they "invite" parents to visit the youngsters, rather than sending out notices saying "parents are permitted to visit" at specified times, and finally that boys in correctional institutions be dressed like boys elsewhere, rather than in uniforms.

DOMINIONS HIT SNAG IN LABOR'S TARIFF ATTITUDE

(Continued from Page 1)

possibility of agreements on the lines already drafted last year between Britain and the Argentine, whereby each country undertakes to buy up to £8,700,000 worth in value of the products of the other. For this purpose the two countries agreed upon a system of reciprocal credits, which duly authorized persons are to be at liberty to draw on for the purchase of Argentinian cereals, other products and British-manufactured articles.

Meanwhile Mr. MacDonald urges Mr. Baldwin to "keep silent for a week or two." The Conservative leader does not know what is going on behind the scenes, Mr. MacDonald declares, and should not "throw the Imperial Conference into the arena of party politics. I should have throught that party pronouncements might have been postponed until the negotiations had been finished."

Meanwhile, however, Mr. MacDonald said, "Nothing would please me more than for Mr. Baldwin to go to the country asking for power to impose double duties on wheat, and also to tax our imports of raw material—as part of the Tory program to reduce our costs of production and open our way into foreign markets."

Mr. Thomas also spoke on what the free trade press calls a "timely word" at a luncheon to the Imperial Conference delegates on Oct. 10. Just as the Dominions had declared their policy was Dominions first, "so I say, on behalf of Britain, that that must be our paramount policy, and our paramount consideration. They place themselves first and the Empire second, and in sporting terms say 'we hope the others will be among the also rans.' I say this on behalf of the British Government—our first thought must be our own country."

Nanchang in Danger as 'Reds' Approach

KIUKIANG, China (AP)—Thousands of Communists gathered about Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi Province, Oct. 11, leaving but one opening to the northward, through which missionaries, foreign business men and wealthy Chinese residents fled to Kiukiang for safety.

The "Reds" appeared capable of taking Nanchang at any time, but their plans were not known within the city. Thousands of Chinese were among those evacuating.

The growth of the "Red" movement seemed apparent throughout the province. Communist depredations continued in southern Kiangsi, where the city of Kianfu was seized and sacked. Smaller towns in that area also have been preyed upon by the "Reds."

Only a relatively small garrison of provincial troops was available to defend Nanchang. The city has been menaced for several days since the arrival of the first Communist aggregation, which was said to number upward of 40,000.

'Hips' and 'Hos' of Oilskin Crew Afford Sound for Racing Picture

Sketched on the Thebaud by Fred Jennings

All Hands on the Main Sheet!

Thebaud Clings to Colorful Type of Sail Setting in Gloucester Contest—Bluenose, Canadian Contender, Needs Stiff Wind to Carry Weight

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—With sailmakers hard at work aboard the Canadian schooner Bluenose, pride of the Lunenberg fishermen, recutting the topsails which bagged in the breeze throughout the first international race off Cape Ann for the trophy donated by Sir Thomas Lipton for the fastest sailing fishing schooner in the north Atlantic, the hopes of the Down Easters for a closer contest on Oct. 11, were generally brighter.

If one was to have picked up the loose threads of conversation from groups on the wharves as Bluenose and the American rival, Gertrude L. Thebaud of Gloucester, prepared for the second race of the series of best two out of three, the impression gained thereby would have been that in a breeze below 25 knots, the Thebaud, displacing 134 tons to the Bluenose's 178 tons, was more than likely to win the match.

But in any wind above 25 knots the big black boat from the Maritime Provinces was more than likely to win. However, any wind above 25 or 30 knots is more than a breeze. Yachtsmen might call it a gale. These fishermen, provided they didn't have to strike any of their upper sails would probably welcome it as a favorably "stiff blow."

Topsails Handicapped Bluenose

The results all hang on the weather, according to the water-front experts. And the first race, sailed in a sea which swept over the course out of all proportion to the more moderate 15 and 20-knot breeze, formed a reliable basis for these predictions. Certainly the poor-setting topsails of Capt. Angus Walters' big schooner were a crushing handicap to the Bluenose, which needed all the canvas she could crowd on aloft in a breeze that never piped up enough to suit her rough style of going.

As a race, it was disappointing, but as a beautiful marine picture, there have been few sailing contests on the sea which have surpassed the grandeur of it all. The smashing, headlong manner of the big Lunenberger, and the crest-riding style of the little Gloucester boat, which slid over the moving mountains of sea with the buoyancy of a gull riding a ground swell, presented a contrast in action which lacked nothing in thrills.

On the steep-slanted decks of the racing cod chasers 60-odd weather-beaten sailors — the Bluenose's crowd dressed in white jumpers and sea boots, and the Gloucester men in oilskins—presented a picture of physical action, which, contrasted with the crews aboard the cup defenders off Newport, looked like a football team in a business men's gym class.

Particularly was the deck of the Gertrude L. Thebaud a beehive of exciting activity where her crew, consisting mostly of skippers enlisted from the Cape Ann fleet, tailed onto the halyards that brought the heavy sails up the mast, and the sheets which tugged with the weight of the wind which drove their rails under water.

Move With Nonchalance

On board Bluenose a heavy duty gas engine was located forward of the foremast and the halyards were led to the drum on this engine. It was an effective way of setting sail, but it lacked the color exhibited on board the Thebaud, where nearly 50 brawny oilskin-clad men, in a lone yellow queue, swayed upon the lines, bending in unison with mighty surges to the tunes of loudly emitted "hips" and "hos."

As the sails crept up the masts, spectators, had they been near enough, might have heard remarks, such as "When you're all mad, boys!" and "Come on now, mates, up heads and down hands," as the heavy canvas unfolded to the mighty surges of power which followed every "hip" and "ho."

The foretopmast hands, working high up in the rigging, shifting the sheets "to leeward of the foresail halyards and to windward of the gaff," moved about on their lofty perch with easy nonchalance in the heavy sea which was swaying the masts in a wide-rolling arc. It was these men more than all others perhaps who were hoping that the forthcoming races would be sailed in a less boisterous seaway, and a breeze from the west or northwest would be welcomed, since it would help to drive down the old sea which is still running from the east in the wake of a nor'easter which blew last week.

On the Jib Halyard

Sketched by Fred Jennings

Going Aloft

Sketched by Fred Jennings

Sir George Henschel's Return

By L. A. SLOPER

AMID the plaudits of a standing orchestra and audience, Sir George Henschel, on the afternoon of Oct. 10, stood once more upon the dais which he had left 46 years ago at the conclusion of the third season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

At the end of the first concert of the orchestra's fiftieth season, hearers and players rose to him again, and Symphony Hall resounded with "bravos" and cheers.

The acclaim on his appearance had been warm greeting to a welcome and honored guest; the ovation an hour and three-quarters later was tribute to a masterful and musicianly conductor. Sir George had proved in that period that he was no revenant from a romantic past, but a vital, stimulating leader.

Sir George was ushered to the platform by Dr. Koussevitzky, who, relinquishing his baton for the occasion, must first do the honors as host. If his enthusiasm somewhat exceeded the fluency of his English, that was evidence of his warm-hearted generosity. Indeed, this Slavic warmth was too much for the composure of Sir George, who was manifestly embarrassed at hearing himself repeatedly described as "this wonderful man" who had "made come to life" the dream of Major Higginson. But he did not seem to mind Dr. Koussevitzky's pleasure in "repeating the general opinion" that the Boston orchestra is now "at the zenith of zeniths."

Sir George directed on this occasion the same program he had given at the orchestra's first concert, Oct. 22, 1881, with the exception of one number. The concert opened with Beethoven's Overture, op. 124, "Consecration of the House," and continued with the Recitative and Air, "Che farò senza Eurydice," from Gluck's "Orfeo ed Eurydice"; Haydn's B flat Symphony (B. & H. No. 12); the Ballet Music from Schubert's incidental music to "Rosamunde," and the Recitative and Aria, "Thou Far-darting Sun," from Bruch's "Odysseus." The closing number on the original program was Weber's "Festival" Overture. For this Sir George substituted at the concert under notice the "Meistersinger" Prelude, in order to give full play for once to the sonority of an orchestra twice the size of that he first led.

The soloist at the original concert was Miss Anna Louise Cary. In her place, 49 years later, stood that fine artist Margaret Matzenauer. Mme. Matzenauer brought to the occasion her compelling dramatic power and, to a degree, the superb quality of her full-rounded tones—but she was not in quite her best voice; neither her production nor her control was flawless, and her intonation was sometimes uncertain. Yet her superior musicianship gave pleasure and won her warm applause.

Sir George Henschel, as we have intimated, earned the acclaim bestowed upon him by a grateful audience. It was evident in the early items that he was in full control of his forces and had their willing coöperation. In the symphony it was made clear that he possessed qualities not always united in a leader—an awareness of form; a sensitivity to tonal values, a feeling for the outline of a phrase, a nice sense of balance, rhythmic vigor and aristocratic taste. The "Rosamunde" music emphasized these qualities; and the "Meistersinger" Prelude revealed that while Sir George is remarkable for delicacy of perception and lightness of touch, he can also ride the storm at need with the best of them. Wagner's music was brought to pulsing, glowing life.

Sir George graciously shared with the orchestra the praises which were showered upon him. It must indeed have been an extraordinary experience for him to return after these decades to such a magnificent musical organism, grown from the seed he had sown. For the orchestra, even under a guest conductor, showed no sign of early season uncertainty. It stands, at the beginning of its fiftieth season, in its full strength and vigor, an honor to its founder, and to Sir George Henschel and all the mentors who have followed him.

BRAZIL SETTLES DOWN TO SERIES OF SKIRMISHES

(Continued from Page 1)

is being rebuilt as the federals proceed, and service has been reëstablished as far as Juiz do Foro.

Gen. Nepomuceno da Costa, who had been sent from Rio de Janeiro to take charge of federal armies in the Santa Catharina and south Parana district, decided, after reaching Florianopolis, not to disembark there, and with 200 naval fusiliers he sailed northward to Joinville, presumably to make his headquarters there. When he arrived, however, he found both it and San Francisco occupied by rebels and he made no attempt to land.

Revolutionary quarters published the following summary by states of the progress of the revolution:

"The revolution has been triumphant in 12 states, as follows: Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catharina, Parana, Minas Geraes, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Parahyba, Rio Grande do Norte, Ceara, Maranhoa, Para and Piauhy. Seven states are loyal to the Government: Sao Paulo, Matto Grosso, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Bahia, Goyaz, and Sergipe. In some of the latter states, especially Matto Grosso and Bahia, there are strong revolutionary centers."

Rebels Say They Have Won in Nearly Every Territory

PORTO ALEGRE, Rio Grande do Sul (AP)—The destroyer Maranhoa attempted to land federal forces at Sobituba, Santa Catharina, during the night, an official revolutionary communiqué said Oct. 11, but was repulsed.

Another official bulletin said that mobilization of rebel troops in the South was proceeding and that 50,000 men actually were in the field. More than 30,000 men were said to constitute the vanguard of this army, under Trifino Correia, which was said already to have established contact with the enemy beyond Annitopolis.

The Rio Grande do Sul House of Representatives Oct. 10 voted a credit of 50,000 contos (about $500,000) to carry on the revolutionary movement. Porto Alegre banks resumed operations and reported that receipts were greater than withdrawals.

In the northeast the rebels claim the states of Pernambuco, Alagoas, Ceara, Piauhy and Rio Grande do Norte, with an army of 8000 men under Capt. Juares Tabara marching to attack the federal defenses at Bahia.

In the south the revolutionists assert that they hold practically everything except the city of Florianopolis, state of Santa Catharina, and predict that they shortly will take over that town.

It is in the central part of the republic, however, that the rebel leaders say they are pressing the federals hard. Marching toward the expected battle in Parana, which has been predicted for 24 hours, are 8000 rebel troops under Gen. Miguel Costa and 5000 Parana soldiers commanded by Col. Sonza Filho.

Brazil's Federal Defenses Described by President

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—Triumph for the Government against the Brazilian revolutionary movement was predicted, Oct. 10, in a manifesto issued by President Washington Luis, who enumerated the federal defenses and described the rebel campaign as fostered by "dissatisfied seditious elements and incontinent politicians."

The President described the government defenses as follows:

First Military District—Embracing the federal regions of Rio de Janeiro and Espirito Santo states; under command of Gen. Azevedo Coutinho.

Second—States of Sao Paulo and Goyaz; commanded by Gen. Hastimphilo Moura.

Third—Rio Grande do Sul (where the revolt originated); federal soldiers described as "fighting bravely under difficulties."

Fourth—State of Minas Geraes; in charge of Gen. Azevedo Costa, "whose units are fighting at full strength."

State of Matto Grosso—Under command of Col. Lima Silva.

In the north—All forces under command of Gen. Santa Cruz, Bahia.

Coast Artillery—Commanded by Gen. Leite Castro.

Navy—A division of destroyers in charge of Admiral Heraolito Belfort; a flotilla of destroyers under Capt. Hamphiloquio Reis; a squadron of converted commercial ships under Admiral Noronha Santos.

Aviation—Modern units, the military branch commanded by General Mariante and the naval by Admiral Comensoro.

Other resources were listed as military police of the Rio de Janeiro federal district, under Gen. Carlos Arlindo; militarized police from other states, and patriotic battalions organized in various places.

All were described as "mobilized and applied to the defense of order."

Rio de Janeiro Calm

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP)—Federal dispatches from the strategic fronts in the Brazilian civil war Oct. 10 reported important Government gains in Minas Geraes, rebel withdrawals in Parana and entire calm in the State of Rio de Janeiro.

Newspapers published telegrams from the governors of the northern states of Alagoas and Maranhao, stating that both are preserving order and that calm prevails.

BRAZIL NOT UNLIKE UNITED STATES FOR WAR COMPARISONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Catharina, have reached Raleigh, N. C., which for the moment must be considered as Castro, state of Parana, where insurgents and federals are face-to-face for an impending battle.

Meanwhile rebel forces have taken Charleston, S. C., comparable to Joinville, Santa Catharina, from its federal garrison, and Savannah, Ga., or Florianopolis, is the only federal stronghold left in the South.

North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Pennsylvania and western New York have a population and military and financial resources which are about to those of New York City as those of the Brazilian federal insurgent states are to population, military and economic resources of the federal states.

The rebels are at some disadvantage. It is as if in insurgent South Carolina, Columbia still had a federal garrison. North Carolina, or the state of Parana, would be dotted with loyal federal localities, such as, perhaps, Charlotte, Greensboro, and Belhaven.

Santos, port of Sao Paulo, would compare with Norfolk, but save for the geography involved, Sao Paulo would be much more like Chicago than Richmond.

Sao Paulo, second Brazilian city, has about 775,000 inhabitants (estimated), and is both a manufacturing city and center of a vast coffee-growing region, comparable to Chicago's swarming middle West—travelers frequently call it "the Chicago of Brazil."

JOSIAH MARVEL HAS PASSED ON

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Josiah Marvel, Democratic national committeeman from Delaware and president of the American Bar Association, passed on Oct. 11.

Active in the Democratic Party's state and national affairs for years, Mr. Marvel was defeated for the nomination as United States Senator by Thomas F. Bayard at the Democratic state convention on Sept. 16. Mr. Marvel was backed by the "drys" while Mr. Bayard ran as a pronounced "wet."

C. F. CURRY HAS PASSED ON

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles F. Curry, Representative from California, passed on here Oct. 10. Representing the Third California District, he had been a member of the House for 12 years and was the dean of that state's delegation. He was a former Secretary of State of California, was chairman of the House Territories Committee and a member of the Flood Control Committee.

EXCHANGE HEAD DEFENDS SHORT SALES PRACTICE

Without Its Braking Point, Market, He Says, Would Run Away

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — "Prohibition of all short selling, which might result in the destruction of the market, is too high a price to pay for the elimination of the few who abuse this legitimate practice," Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, said here on Oct. 10 in defending the exchange for not taking action to forbid short selling. Mr. Whitney addressed the annual dinner of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce at the Stevens Hotel.

"The exchange is convinced that normal short selling is an essential part of a free market in securities," he said.

In direct reply to those who have suggested that the New York exchange forbid short selling, believing that its prevention would bring about rising security prices and general prosperity, Mr. Whitney said:

"The prohibition of short selling would inevitably result, first in a stagnant market and then in dangerous inflation, uncontrolled by the brake which short sales provide. We saw last year the disastrous consequences of an inflation of security prices, and I for one am opposed to any action which will bring about a recurrence of the conditions that existed in October and November, 1929."

With this statement Mr. Whitney was interrupted by a burst of applause from all parts of his audience.

Mr. Whitney held further that if short selling were forbidden, prices on the exchange would no longer represent a real estimate of security values, and the whole market would become dangerously artificial and false, as it was before the crash in the fall of 1929. He said that if there had been more short selling at that time "security values would not have reached such excessive heights and the resulting crash in prices would have been less severe."

Referring to "bear raiding," Mr. Whitney said that its influence has been greatly exaggerated, "chiefly because people do not as yet understand that the stock market has grown to such a size that it is impossible for any individual or group of individuals to buy or sell securities in sufficient volume to affect the list as a whole."

Concerning the short selling of wheat, which has given rise to considerable discussion here, Mr. Whitney held that the short selling of 2,000,000 bushels a day on the Chicago Board of Trade, where the daily average of sales is about 50,000,000, could not be construed as anything but a normal use of that market.

CANADA TO CLEAR TAXATION ISSUE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Plans for eliminating the present duplication in federal and provincial taxation fields in Canada were outlined by Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, here, after a conference with the Federal Government in Ottawa.

Dr. Tolmie announced that a conference of Canadian provincial premiers with representatives of the Federal Government would be held early next year to consider this long-standing problem. At Ottawa, Dr. Tolmie pressed for some arrangement whereby the limits of federal and provincial taxation would be more definitely defined than they are at present under the British North America Act, Canada's Constitution.

In recent years provincial taxation imposed in British Columbia has frequently been declared unconstitutional by the courts because of uncertainty over provincial jurisdiction.

FRENCH GROUP ON MOTOR TRIP OVER DESERT

Diesel Engines Used in Cars—Tuareg Tribes to Be Studied

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALGIERS—With the object of collecting new information concerning the history, customs, language, and fauna of the Sahara an expedition under the command of Commandant Bernard le Pontvis, a natural scientist, is leaving Algiers for the great desert. The expedition is being undertaken in connection with the next Colonial Exhibition which is to be held at Vincennes next year.

IIn addition to Commandant le Pontvis, the expedition will include Professor Reygasse of the Algiers University, an expert on the Sahara; a son of General Estienne; two members of the International Institute of Anthropology, a naturalist, a cinematograph operator and two drivers.

The journey will be made in two cars, especially built for the purpose, and equipped with Diesel motors.

A stay of one month is planned in the mountainous region known as the Hoggar, where the famous and still mysterious Tuaregs (veiled men) live.

It is hoped that the expedition will be able to gain new and valuable information as to the ethnography of this curious people of Berber origin, whose medieval customs are still a puzzle to historians.

Excavations will also be made above all, in the Hoggar, where already, in an old Tuareg cemetery, the tomb of a queen of the country dating back to the Roman domination of Africa has been discovered. This is the first pre-Islamic tomb that has so far been found in the Sahara.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A New Source Book

The Diary of Frederick Mackenzie, 1775-1781. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. 2 vols. $10 the set.

STUDENTS of the Revolutionary period in American history have a new and valuable source book in "The Diary of Frederick Mackenzie, 1775-1781," now made available through the efforts of Allen French and the Harvard University Press.

Frederick Mackenzie entered the British army with a commission in the 23d Regiment, Royal Welch Fusiliers, in 1745. He was in the King's service in America from 1775 to 1781 and during that period he regularly kept a diary. A report of a small portion of that diary, dealing with Lord Percy's expedition to Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775, was sent by Frances Rose-Troups, an American woman living in England, to the Massachusetts Historical Society and printed in its Proceedings for March, 1890. It was thought that the rest of the diary was lost. Five years ago Mr. French, who had already given much study to the period as it relates to Massachusetts history, began a systematic hunt for the diary, and found that a considerable part of it was still in existence in England, in the possession of Lieut.-Col. Frederick Mackenzie, a lineal descendant of the diarist.

The diary originally covered the period from 1748 to 1791, but only eight volumes remain. The first describes the events in Boston from Jan. 5, 1775, to the April 30 following; then comes a gap, and after that four volumes which record events in Rhode Island from 1776 to 1778; and three volumes more relating events in New York throughout the year 1781. Through the kindness of the owner this material was placed at the disposal, first of Mr. French and then of the Harvard University Press.

Events of outstanding interest recorded in the diary are those connected with the Boston Massacre Oration, delivered by Joseph Warren in the Old South Church; Lord Percy's march to Lexington, and the Rhode Island campaign, with an account of the capture of the British general, Prescott, by William Barton of Providence and 38 militiamen. The latter feat was accomplished with such efficiency that the general was carried off by main force from his quarters near Newport. Even Lieutenant Mackenzie's unvarnished and most severely military report cannot hide the spectacular gallantry of the enterprise.

Of still greater interest than the contemporary report of military operations are the casual revelations of what was going on among the American people at the time. For instance, we read of the great number of deserters from the American Army, both officers and men. We read interesting lists of names of Americans who remained loyal to the King and offered to join the British Army. Of the personnel of the Continental Army the diarist writes: "The chief strength of the Rebel army at present consists of natives of Europe, particularly Irishmen: many of their regiments are composed principally of these men, and they are in general much better able to go through the fatigues of a campaign, and live in the manner they at present do, than the Americans. They certainly have much more spirit, and in some measure make it a common cause with them for the sake of a proper subsistence, clothing, and plunder, and the prospect of acquiring some property and becoming men of some consequence, in case they are successful."

He paints a clear picture of the destitution of the American Army around New York, and in November of 1776 writes: "Under all the disadvantages of want of confidence, clothing and good winter quarters, and constantly harassed by a victorious and incensed army, it will be astonishing if they keep together 'till Christmas." He gives an account of the celebration of the first anniversary of the Fourth of July in Providence. There are frequent references to the elegant balls and suppers given by the British commander in Newport, at which the Loyalist ladies shone in great splendor.

Lieutenant Mackenzie unconsciously reveals himself in his diary as preeminently a soldier. He loves detail of military maneuvering, the red tape of military organization; but he is clearly a man of humanitarian views—"Treat our enemies as if they might one day become our friends," he says; he is actively concerned for the well-being of his men; he honestly believes that a British soldier has a high ideal to act by, and that burning and pillage cast a stain upon British arms which it would be hard to wipe off. He does not forbear criticizing the maneuvers of his superior officers and he is genuinely distressed when he sees them making blunders. He often gives what must be his own opinion, but always as if it were a matter of fact. He never says, "I think it is," but "It is." His family joined him by way of Nova Scotia yet he rarely mentions them, and then only in the briefest way. The business of soldiering is his main concern. Yet he has an observant eye and can find space to write nearly 250 words in glowing description of a sunset, with the fleet going down the Sound against the horizon.

An Ideal Society—Two Views

The Future of Empire: the World of Peace. by W. Harbutt Dawson. London: Williams & Norgate. 12s. 6d.

Communist and Coöperative Colonies: by Charles Gide. Translated by Ernest F. Row, B. Sc. (Econ.) L. C. P. London: Harrap. 7s. 6d.

W. HARBUTT DAWSON recognizes the potentialities of the Kellogg pact and the League, but is in search of some even more fundamental methods of preventing war. In his careful study, "The Future of Empire," he emphasizes that our chief task is not so much seeing that causes of international friction do not develop into hostilities as complete eradication of those elements of disturbance. Thinking of prevention of war is less valuable than positive and constructive work for establishment of peace, and Mr. Dawson brings the latter ideal nearer to realization by pointing out the need for developing what he calls "the international mind," a cast of thought instinctively capable of looking at things not only from one's own national angle but from the standpoint of other peoples.

He is not afraid of showing to what practical steps the adoption of his attitude to international problems would lead, and boldly suggests neutralization of Egypt under the guarantee of the European powers and the United States, and later of the League of Nations, as well as internationalization of the Suez Canal, the Dardanelles and the Straits of Gibraltar. Whether or not these particular steps are immediately practicable or desirable, there can be no doubt of the intrinsic wisdom of Mr. Dawson's outlook. Some years ago R. H. Tawney, in a valuable work, insisted that individuals and classes since the French Revolution had dwelt far too much upon their rights and far too little upon their duties. Mr. Dawson drives home the same truth about nations. Concentration upon a nation's supposed right to security leads often enough to nothing but ill-feeling, suspicion and useless rivalry. But on the other hand, if every nation turned its thoughts wholeheartedly to thinking what were its own duties to international society as a whole, a state of things would result in which the problem of security could not arise, because it would have been automatically settled.

Like Mr. Dawson, Professor Gide is also concerned with visions of an ideal society. But his view is historical and analytic, rather than forward and propagandist. He considers sympathetically a wide selection, including the Incas, the Jesuit Republics of Paraguay, the Shakers, the Perfectionists of Oneida and the Owenite colonies in the United States, out of the innumerable attempts at formation of a Communist Utopia that have been made with astonishing regularity and persistence since the world began.

In common with other writers on the subject, Professor Gide notes the invariable failure of these efforts, though he draws especial attention to the fact that some of them, like the Shaker community, which lasted for 150 years, met for a long time with a considerable degree of success. But to M. Gide the significant circumstances about these Communist ventures is not their indifferent achievements, but the unfailing regularity with which they have been made, which to him is an indication that they satisfy some fundamental human need. He even thinks that in the future it may well happen that one of these attempts will meet with unqualified and permanent success, though his opinion is that the aims of Communism—reduction of the hardships of the poor and elimination of useless labor—could be achieved by coöperative societies which do not accept to the full orthodox Communist theory.

In a brief consideration of Communist literature M. Gide is able to run over a brilliant list of names, from Plato through Sir Thomas More, Francis Bacon, William Morris and Lord Lytton, to H. G. Wells. Most readers of the "Republic" would agree with Plato's right to be mentioned here, though it is really very doubtful, for this greatest of all theoretical defenders of Communism (such is the general view of him) was hardly a Communist at all, since he allowed in his ideal state a large amount of private property and trade. Further, M. Gide, in considering the longevity of the various Communist attempts, might have noted that in England a Communist method of agricultural production, though not of distribution, lasted for about as long again as the Shaker experiment. But these are only minor points. Altogether M. Gide's book is an excellent work, brightly enough written to absolve Communist literature from the author's own accusation of invariable dullness.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Every Street is a Circus

EVEN before the Legionnaires came, every street in Boston was a circus . . . The moving of minnie golf indoors was merely Barnum & Bailey going from a tent to a sports "garden" . . . Besides that, we had the open air orangeade stands on all the principal thoroughfares, amusement parks complete with Ferris wheels and merry-go-rounds, the Arbella in Charles River Basin, and a captive whale in the theater district—of all places . . . On top of all this came the Legion, and because of the parade of the "40 and 8" we missed the entire first act of Tchekhov's "Uncle Vanya" on the opening night.

Those persons do not exaggerate who call the United States the Playboy of the Western World . . . For these conditions, we are persuaded, are not peculiar to Boston. . . . New York, at least, displayed something similar in August, and our scouts tell us that other sections are equally engrossed in Progress by Motion . . . As a nation, Americans are not difficult to amuse—they merely require a new toy every so often . . . And they get it . . . Do not their older brothers and sisters in Europe look on indulgently while the young people play?

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We picked up the other day Vachel Lindsay's "Every Soul Is a Circus" (Macmillan) . . . It has a "motto for the whole book":

> Every soul is a circus,
> Every mind is a tent,
> Every heart is a sawdust ring,
> Where the circling race is spent.

"A circus" is a mild way of putting it . . . We hear America playing, if not singing . . . It seems a glorified Coney Island, a world's fair midway . . . Formerly these things were confined to holiday resorts . . . They still are, you will say—but the resorts have spread to cover the land.

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How, then, shall the people read—even with the aid of the drug store book clubs? . . . (In France, too, we read the other day, books are sold with groceries as well as by chemists) . . . For our own part, we are not wearing the broad smile of the optimist about it . . . It will take some time, we feel, for the people as a whole to learn to read good books, when there is so much meretricious stuff more readily at hand.

This is not a new plaint, of course, but at present we are feeling particularly melancholy about it because we have encountered so frequently of late a disposition not only to be satisfied with bad writing, but to praise it . . . And this from people, very often, who should know better.

Doesn't it make you sad to know that Miss Selma Robinson, writing "special publicity" for Farrar & Rinehart, is sending out to the literate world "an estimation" of Dawn Powell which takes off thus: "For all her dark, plump self, for all her soft, deep welling chuckle and her bright brown eyes, Dawn Powell is a somber soul, walking in the shadows of her childhood, long sunless shadows that she cannot or will not outrun" . . . There's a page and a half of it . . . You can't blame Miss Robinson—she gets paid for it . . . And we understand perfectly that she writes it with a sardonic grin at the readers of the Sunday literary supplements who will grow moist-eyed over it . . . No doubt you will grin with her . . . But isn't there a wry twist to your grin? . . . After all, if the readers of the Sunday literary supplements had half a chance, they might learn better.

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That form of literary expression seems to be getting more pervasive, paralleling the self-consciously restrained style of the young lions of present-day literature . . . No doubt it's another expression of the same thing . . . The fact is, you can't quite kill sentiment, either with sentimentality or with a naïve stoicism . . . But on the whole, the stoicism, however callow, is less offensive than the fine writing or the sob stuff.

It used to be understood that a news story, of all things, must be brief and to the point . . . A few years ago, a staff writer of one of the press services was turned loose on the Unknown Soldier in Washington . . . The result was appalling . . . Yet we heard many newspaper men praise the article.

Since then the bad work has gone on . . . The lessons of two generations of newspaper life seem lost . . . Sometimes you have to read 150 words before you come to the subject of an opening sentence.

The press associations have done a lot of harm in letting their reporters write about things they don't understand . . . Joan Lowell becomes a great writer, Marion Talley a great singer, overnight . . . A publisher and a concert manager perhaps pocket money—but the young women either fall back to their natural level or start the hard job of learning their trade, as they should have done at first . . . It all comes right in the end, yes—but it might as well be right to begin with, if the hounds of journalism could be held in leash.

Now if people can only be persuaded, in larger numbers, to leave off reading blurbs and read books, it will be a step forward . . . Eventually they'll know what books to read . . . Let's think they're doing it now, what with all the cheap editions.

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"You only mentioned one Chief Attention Caller," writes Miss Alma Savage of Macmillan. "Now if there is still room for assistant attention callers, won't you let me be one? Especially if they get attention for their pains. For instance. Here we have coming the end of this month a one-volume $5 edition of Fay's 'Origins of the World War' (used to be two volumes, $9). You know what a grand set that was."

Miss Alma Savage is hereby appointed Assistant Attention Caller, with the injunction that if she sees any signs of the Circus folding its tents, she's to let us know.

England and the War Debts

The Dupe as Hero, by Logistes. London: Cape. 6s. net.

THIS book tells the story of the financial side of the war and the ensuing peace, from an Englishman's point of view. It is written well and wittily, by an author who seems to have been privileged to obtain an idea of what goes on behind the scenes at diplomatic conferences. It represents with great fidelity what the complete Englishman, as distinct from the complete citizen of the world, feels about this side of recent international events, with the further difference that Logistes sees clearly what the average Englishman feels only vaguely, and can give chapter and verse for accusations which the latter would like to make but dare not.

His book is, therefore, an extremely interesting document for the future historian, and valuable information for members of all the nations principally concerned, namely France, Italy and the United States. It need not be taken by them at its face value, for the Englishman has always liked his grumble; but there is undoubtedly a considerable body of feeling in Great Britain which is fairly represented by it.

Logistes obligingly summarizes the argument of his book in the first chapter, and we may perhaps further summarize him thus:

Before April, 1917, Great Britain spent some £2,000,000,000 in financing directly her own and her Allies' part in the war.

After that date Great Britain borrowed some £1,000,000,000 from the United States and lent almost exactly the same sum to France and Italy. There is no legal connection between the two sums, but their logical connection is obvious.

After the war Great Britain funded her debt to the United States.

France and Italy repudiated five-sixths of their debt to Great Britain.

Great Britain allowed France to take more than half, and herself accepted less than a quarter of the cash reparations payable by Germany.

The United States and France had become, by 1929, the two richest nations in the world, while Great Britain, according to the late Mr. Bonar Law's estimate, will be crippled for two generations. The only cheerful aspect of the situation, from this point of view, is that, since Great Britain will be quite unable to pay for it, no other European nation, probably, will be able to go to war for some time.

The process by which these results were brought about is described at some length in Logistes's further chapters, and the results are further analyzed and documented. France is the principal villain of the piece. The United States is accused of nothing worse than hanging on to every penny of its legal rights and to all the profits it made out of the manufacture of war material.

It is the second part of this dual description which will inspire a doubt in readers other than Englishmen. After all, Great Britain took a prominent part in bringing about the situation which led up to the war. Nobody now will deny that. She was also ready to mortgage her resources in the prosecution of the war. Is it desirable that she should immediately be put in a position to do so again? That other nations have not all paid in the same way has nothing to do with the essential justice of the situation.

Logistes's irony is, from the point of view of a good citizen of the world, rather wasted, and remains ironic only in the thoughts of the author and his compatriots. In his view of Great Britain as hero Logistes will not find many sympathizers outside his own country, though he may find some for her position as sufferer by the war. (Let it be said, to avoid misunderstanding, that the heroism of the men who fought is not concerned in this question. But there is another matter in which Logistes's book may be of value. It is good for all nations to see themselves as others see them and because of that, both for France and for the United States, this book offers an opportunity of inestimable value.

The Revisionist Claims

Germany in the Post-War World, by Erich Koch-Weser. Philadelphia: Dorrance. $2.

THE question of revision of the peace treaties promises to be in the forefront of European diplomacy and politics in the years to come. Now that the last French soldier has been withdrawn from the Rhineland, Germany feels itself again a free agent, except as it is bound by the Young plan and the treaties. As a member of the League of Nations, Germany may be expected to keep the question of revision before that body as continuously as appears to be advisable in view of the attitude of other nations.

In this book, Dr. Koch-Weser develops with moderation and tact the revisionist claims. Count Apponyi, speaking for another of the former central powers, Hungary, has already outlined this platform at Geneva. Dr. Koch-Weser agrees with him that the League must be an agent of progressive peace, and not an instrument for merely stereotyping the status quo. China likewise has aided the cause of the "revisionist" states by insisting upon an explicit interpretation of Article XIX of the League of Nations Covenant, with a view to freeing itself from the numerous "unilateral" treaties by which it has been bound.

As regards a United States of Europe, Dr. Koch-Weser considers that there are two ways in which it can evolve. The most desirable first step, he thinks, would be the formation of a central European coalition, the Mittel-Europa, of which Friedrich Naumann was the protagonist. Another possible beginning would be the conclusion of a coalition, consisting of Germany, France, Belgium and Holland. The Briand project is distasteful to Dr. Koch-Weser because it appears to him to be a device for solidifying the existing state of affairs in Europe, to the disadvantage of the "dissatisfied" states.

The author has served as Minister of the Interior, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Justice in the German Republic, and is a leader of the Democratic Party. He is not eager for his country to become again a colonial power, but prefers that it should become the champion of "oppressed" peoples in their struggle against the "oppressor" nations. He would have German minorities in other countries make a firm stand for the preservation of their racial and cultural heritage.

Written by an ardent admirer and disciple of the Stresemann régime, Dr. Koch-Weser's book will meet with a generally sympathetic reception in English-speaking countries. The author has visited England, Canada and the United States, and also Russia. One sentence comparing Russia and the United States is worthy of special note: "The American's idea of 'serving' a common cause," he writes, "produces far better results, in the interest of the individual and in the interest of the commonwealth, than does the overabundance of communistic doctrines in which new Russia is steeped."

L. R. M.

A Disciplined Novel

Trio, by Phyllis Bentley. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net.

MISS BENTLEY is a very fine novelist indeed. She is absorbing to read not only because her work is that of a clear, shrewd, experienced and sympathetic intelligence, but also because of her masterly handling of a difficult technique. There is a cleansing sobriety, a discipline, about her writing, which is intensely satisfying.

"Trio" shows her technical subtlety to advantage. She has undertaken the tricky task of tracing the lives of three girls from their early days at school to youth, marriage and its consequences. In the first place it required no ordinary skill to conduct the narrative so that none of the three girls got in the way of the others. In the second, she triumphs over the major difficulty of bridging over gaps of time, the problem of jumping from 7 to 19 without giving the reader a jolt that will be fatal to the illusion. She overcomes these difficulties with a varied, unruffled art, and if the story seems a little over-detailed at first, one's interest does not flag once one has, so to speak, geared the thought down to her pace.

The scene is a manufacturing town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. There is Rachel, graceful, tender, long suffering and inwardly strong, who grows up to marry the weak brother of her companion, Esmé. Esmé is self-willed, spoiled, pretty, spiteful, struggling against her weaknesses and never happy until controlled by a stronger, more ruthless personality than her easily dominated friends possess. And finally there is Lena, who grows from a frightened child into an honest, naïve and spontaneous woman, and who finds herself in conflict with Esmé in their common love for Rachel's brother. One cannot praise too highly the resourcefulness, sympathy and shrewdness of Miss Bentley's portraiture. Her study of Alfred Howgate, a contemptuous, candid, successful, hard-living Yorkshire man who is Lena's father and who eventually becomes Esmé's husband, is superb in its sobriety. There is neither sentimentality nor animus in any of her character drawing. And she has not skimped the task. These leading personages are woven into a background of provincial family and business life which is done with the same thoroughness and sympathy. She does not forget, what a good many novelists find it convenient to forget, that her characters have to earn their livings.

There is something of the grim, Brontë quality in Miss Bentley's work, which wants no doubt a dash of brilliance, the sudden illuminations of imagination and passion to fire it, and justify the analogy completely. But there is nothing pedestrian about the handling of her job. She is a first-class novelist who ought to be widely read.

V. S. P.

In the English Tradition

The Rector's Daughter, by F. M. Mayor. New York: Coward-McCann. $1.50.

THOSE who like leisurely stories of English life—and fortunately there are many who still do—will find something to their taste in Miss Mayor's quiet story of a spinster in Dedmayne parish.

"The Rector's Daughter" relates the history of Mary Jocelyn's life during the four years that followed her thirty-fifth birthday. In that time nothing happened to Mary that might not have happened to hundreds of other spinsters in other insignificant villages; but Mary, within herself, had passed through ecstasy, despair, temptation, rebellion, tragedy and acquiescence. It is the sharpness of Mary's inner conflicts, set against the precise and austere quietude of her surroundings, that gives the story body. Its more delicate flavors come from the demurely amused, yet affectionate, regard in which Miss Mayor holds her thoroughly Victorian characters and scene, and her tacit acceptance of them at their own valuation.

In Mary Jocelyn's thirty-fifth year King Edward, or even King George, may have sat on the throne of England, but Dedmayne and its people were unmindful of such a fact. They were still Victorian. Mary's father, the scholarly and ironical Canon, ruled his household without question. Mary, as the daughter of the Rectory, carried flannel and broth to the village, listened to village troubles, preserved the right blend of sympathy and firmness, and was beloved of her people. It was still the time—in Dedmayne—when rectors' daughters gave themselves to good works rather than to a career.

When she was past 35, Mary fell in love with a neighboring curate. She had one love-letter, and then a brighter, younger beauty came his way and Mary lost him. True, he changed his mind; then changed it again. Between changes there were times when Mary might have caught him—and for all the seeming vagrancy of his affections, would have secured something worth having.

The way in which Mary took her disappointment, contriving to hold up her head and keep on with her duties, is as Victorian as the rest of the book. Hers was neither the place nor the period for snatching happiness at the price of one's own respect or the happiness of another.

While Mary is living through her little private tragedy, the fabric of village and county life is being slowly woven. Substantial, homely threads some of them are; others, equally substantial, have the luster of good, old-fashioned pure silk. Sweet-tempered, unimaginative Dora Redwood is the former; Lady Meryton, old Mrs. Herbert and the Canon are the latter. All of them seem like national institutions, bound to last till doomsday. Doomsday for them did come, one guesses, in 1914, but Miss Mayor considerately says nothing about that.

Dedmayne is not even picturesque, and Mary is not even plain enough to be distinguished. But Miss Mayor writes about them—and about all the rectory and county families—as if they were her own, and therefore dear. Since their dearness is not quite so much for their own sakes as for the sake of the society they represent, Miss Mayor in many instances has evolved types rather than individuals; but no one can complain that Mary, at least, is not a three-dimensional personality. Except for this sketchiness in treatment, Miss Mayor belongs to the tradition of Jane Austen and Mrs. Gaskell and a long line of their eminent successors. Lovers of these writers need not hesitate to give her a hearing.

From the beginning of 1931 the Macmillan Company, who for some years have been the American agents for Cambridge books, will establish a Cambridge University department in their New York office, under charge of F. R. Mansbridge, formerly scholar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Heinemann publishes in England "R. D. B.'s. Diary, 1887-1914," issued in America under the title of "In the Days of Bicycles and Bustles," and reviewed in these columns Sept. 30.

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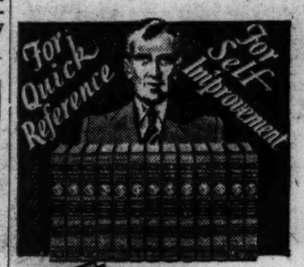

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RADIO AVIATION

A Women's Flying Club

WHILE there are numerous women's clubs in Boston, one of the most interesting and unusual is the Women's Wing and Prop Club. This is the first women's club to be organized in the United States.

The club, which started with 15 charter members in 1927, now boasts 25 members, about 18 of them Boston girls. To get into the club each girl was required to make a solo flight, and to stay in the club they have to fly a required number of hours every six months.

This interesting club was organized by Miss Lorraine Defren of Newton, who was the first woman in New England to fly. She says: "The purpose of this club is to interest other women in commercial as well as sport flying. Today a woman flier is not considered a novelty, as when I first started. Now when one of us flies to one of the other New England airports, there is usually another member of our club there, which makes it much nicer."

Miss Defren was asked how she happened to become interested in flying. "I was passing the airport one afternoon when they were taking passengers up," she said. "We stopped, and I went up three times in succession. I thought it was wonderful, and asked if I couldn't take lessons and become a pilot, too, but they told me they didn't take ladies. I did not give up, however, and finally, when they saw that I was serious about it, consented to give me lessons. B. F. Billings, then operations manager of the Boston Airport Corporation, was my instructor."

What They All Do

Miss Defren then joined the National Aeronautical Association, which promotes aviation in the United States and sanctions all air meets. All official records are made through the N. A. A. Some facts about different members may prove interesting. Nine of the girls in this club own their own planes. Two of them have flown across the continent, one of them Mrs. Joan Shankle, being the first woman to fly across the continent alone.

Mrs. Mary Bacon, mother of three children, has owned two planes, and recently flew from coast to coast in her latest one.

Miss Cassa Dimon of Millis, who is 49 years old, probably has the distinction of being the oldest woman in the country to have soloed.

Mrs. Teddy Kenyon has been flying since 1928. She and her husband, who is a former pilot for Colonial Air Transport, purchased their first Travel-Air in 1928, and now own an Arrow Sport. Mrs. Kenyon is about to apply for her limited commercial pilot's license, which will allow her to carry passengers for hire within her restricted area. Mrs. Kenyon has charge of all the flying activities of the club.

In the winter of 1929 Miss Olivia Keet-Mathews of Dedham soloed a Moth plane on skis, being the first woman in New England to do this. She also holds the record of having soloed more different kinds of planes than any other girl in New England. Miss Mathews has done exhibition flying at several air meets.

Mrs. Frederick Ames, socially prominent in Boston and Newport, flies her husband's Moth and Travel Air.

Mrs. Mildred Chase, who owned a Travel Air, has been flying since 1928.

Miss Agnes Wilcox recently made a parachute jump at Beverly. So far she is the only girl in the club to have made a jump.

College Girls Are Fliers

Among the club members are four college girls. Two of them are Radcliffe students: Agnes Wilcox of Colon, Panama, and Miss Betsy Kelley. Miss Mildred Waltz is attending Boston University, and Miss Eleanor Spear from Portland, Me., is a junior at Wellesley.

Mrs. Jean Hoyt, Mrs. Joan Shankle, and Mrs. Marjorie Doig hold limited commercial licenses, and Mrs. Doig has just purchased a Pitcairn sport plane.

These club members take flying seriously, and spend a great deal of their time at the East Boston Airport. During the summer they have gone off on many cross country flights. They have all flown to Miss Eleanor Spear's home in Portland, and down to North Easton, where Mrs. Frederick Ames entertained them. They landed on Mrs. Ames' private landing field, had luncheon, and participated in a tennis tournament and swimming meet later in the day. Several members of the club flew down to New Bedford last week to the Sound Airways to attend a tea in their honor, after which they gave talks on aviation to the women present.

All the members do a great deal of lecture work, talking to groups of women, to interest them in aviation. They also hold teas the first Saturday of each month in one of the hangars at the airport. At these teas talks are given, explaining the club and its work, after which the members take them around the airport, and explain things to the guests. In this way they are able to interest many other women in aviation.

The club affairs are very successfully taken care of by three officers; Lorraine Defren, president; Mrs. Mary Bacon, vice-president, and Olivia Mathews, secretary-treasurer.

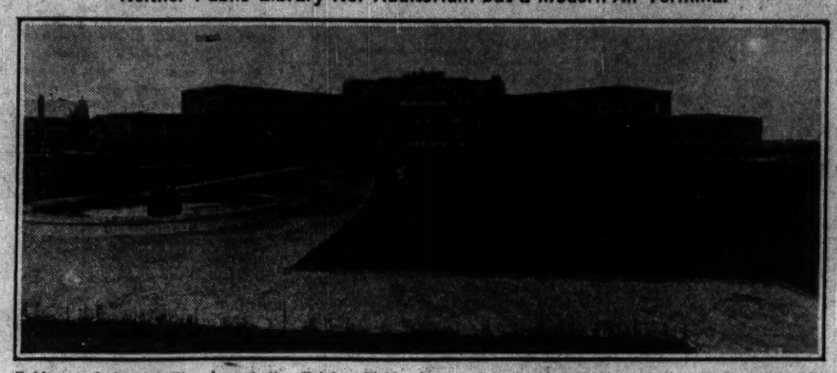
Miss Defren flew up to Springfield to the air meet in May, and flew with Captain Frank Hawks, who now holds the transcontinental records. A year ago she was made chairman of the contest committee, and is now on the sales force for Curtiss-Wright, selling student courses and planes.

Several of the girls recently flew to the races at Chicago, some of them entering the contests there. In August, when an exhibition meet was held at the airport here, the members of the Wing and Prop Club were not only the hostesses, but they took a prominent part in the air events.

Their plans for the future are interesting. Always on the lookout for new members, they try hard, with their lecture work and exhibitions, to interest other women in flying. They try to better their own records, as well as those of other women in various parts of the country. They have succeeded, in so far that as time goes on their club is becoming more and more well known, and their membership is steadily on the increase.

K. L.

Neither Public Library Nor Auditorium but a Modern Air Terminal



Evidence of Careful Planning at the Fairfax Field, Kansas City, Is Shown by the Well Laid Out Gardens Surrounding the Terminal. A Favorable Approach to an Airport Means an Equally Favorable Attitude by the Paying Public Evidently in the Plans of the City Fathers.

Kansas City, Kan.

THE new passenger station and administration building at Fairfax Field, Kansas City, Kan., was dedicated Sunday, Aug. 17, with ceremonies befitting the modern endeavor reflected in the building. Modernistic in exterior and interior design, it provides accommodation for the ever growing streams of air passenger traffic in a city whose central location in the country gives it a natural advantage in rail, bus and air transport.

Geometric design and lively color are a feature of its brick walls and landscaped surroundings. Low and far-flung, as befits airport requirements, it is composed of a central unit topped by a field control tower, below which are offices and below the offices is the passenger station on the ground floor.

Wings spread out at an oblique angle on two sides of the central unit, and the side-wall length from the end of one wing to the end of the other is 400 feet. The ground floor also provides a dining room in modernistic motif, accommodating 250 diners. Passengers leave the station through gates opening directly upon the broad runways where planes roll up and away. The building was erected at a cost of $300,000.

Television's Début in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHEN Dr. Johnson was asked his opinion of the performance of a spelling pig, he remarked that it was not a question of whether the pig did it well, but remarkable that it could do it at all. Similarly it may be said that, although television is still crude and imperfect, it reveals possibilities.

At the London Coliseum at the Baird showing a large audience saw and heard several persons on the screen who were actually in a building some distance away. The features were not absolutely clear, though easily recognizable; the voices in some cases were too loud. The screen area is only sufficient to reveal head and shoulders, and there is a curious appearance of rapid revolution accompanied by vertical streaks on its surface. But the demonstration was certainly impressive.

After a few remarks from an announcer on the stage, the first to appear on the screen was Sydney Moseley, who smiled genially upon the audience and addressed it in stentorian tones. It was quite easy to follow his remarks and enjoy his little jokes. Miss Irene Vanburgh followed, and was more successful, her clear voice, perfect enunciation and charming personality making their due effect in a delightful little speech. Bombardier Wells, ex-champion boxer, then appeared and gave his views on a forthcoming sporting event. He is certainly better at boxing than speaking. Miss Lulu Stanley then obliged with a song, of which the piano accompaniment was noticeably weak.

In response to numerous demands for Mr. Baird's appearance, conveyed to Mr. Moseley by a telephone on the stage, he informed the audience that the modest inventor could not be found, so a large photograph was exhibited instead. It had been announced in the press that the Lord Mayor of London would televise a speech, but on this occasion he was not forthcoming.

It was abundantly evident that television has come to be seen, heard and then to conquer, and that it opens up boundless future possibilities. The introducer told the audience that in a very short time the invention would be nearly perfected. This may or may not be an optimistic forecast, but that there is a great destiny for television seems certain, and its effects upon both stage and screen, not to speak of newspapers, will surely be revolutionary. We are on the verge of greater things than can at present be realized.

C. F. A.

ENDEAVORERS MEET

LAWRENCE, Mass. (AP)—More than 600 delegates to the thirty-third annual Massachusetts Christian Endeavor convention arrived here, Oct. 10, when registration was the business of the day. Delegates made a historic tour of the city and vicinity, Oct. 11, with a reunion banquet to the Northfield member-delegates at night.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, "The Jameses"; Sketch.
6:15 Henry Heald, baritone.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer; news.
7:00 WEEI Ensemble.
7:15 Political talks.
7:40 WEEI Ensemble.
8:00 Masterpiece Pianist.
8:15 Recorded program.
8:30 NBC, "Sign of the Shell: Wendell Hall; Ray Perkins; Art Kassel's orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:45 p. m.—NBC, "Blue Aces"; Dance program.
6:00 Time; weather; temperature; Sport Digest.
6:15 Riverside Ramblers.
6:30 McCoy Boys; Male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 NBC, Literary Digest Topics in Brief, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters, male trio.
7:30 Political talk.
7:45 Edward J. McEnelly's orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixie Circus"; Sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet; orchestra.
9:00 Gilbert and Barker Variety Hour.
9:30 NBC, Minstrels.
10:00 Political talk.
10:15 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
10:40 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.
11:00 Time; weather; Sport Digest; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1200kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:00 "Limehouse Knights"; orchestra.
6:15 Boston Public Theaters program.
6:30 Dance music and football scores.
6:45 Davol Book of Gems.
7:00 "Mirth Quakers"; recorded program.
7:30 CBS, Necco Surprise Party; Henry Burbig; Irene Beasley; Freddie Rich's orchestra.
8:00 "Chevrolet Chronicles"; recorded sketch.
8:30 CBS, Johns-Manville Fire Fighters; sketch.
8:45 CBS, Wallace Silversmiths; Harry Salter and orchestra; soloist.
9:00 CBS, Hank Simmons' Show Boat; "The Police Patrol."
10:00 Political talk.
10:15 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Jack Denny's Mt. Royal Orchestra, from Montreal.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:30 p. m.—Studio program; news.
6:00 Fishermen's Program.
6:15 Farrington Radio Program.
6:30 Organ recital.
6:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
7:00 Copley-Plaza dinner music; time.

FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 12

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
3:00 p. m.—William Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
3:15 Political talk.
3:30 Radio chat by Sam Curtis.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
5:00 NBC, Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor. "Fete Dieu a Seville" (Albeniz); "El Amor Brujo" (De Falla); "La Cathedrale Engloutie" (Debussy); "Bolero" (Ravel).
7:00 NBC, Ident Big Brother Club with "Bob" Emery.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday night talk.
9:10 Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent program: Richard Bonelli, baritone; orchestra under Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church, Boston.
1:00 p. m.—Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Concert.
3:00 Liberal Truth Hour: President Lowell of Harvard.
4:00 NBC, South Sea Islanders.
4:15 NBC, Canadian Pacific Musical Crusaders.
4:45 NBC, "Your Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, "Sabbath Reveries."
6:00 Time; weather; temperature.
6:04 Political talk.
6:15 "Chevrolet Chronicles"; recorded.
6:45 "Smiling Jim, Village Rhymster."
7:00 Time; piano duo.
7:15 Milco "Swiss Navy."
7:30 NBC, Williams Orchestra; soloist.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick; Mme. Schumann-Heink; mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: sketches; music.
9:15 Anti-Steel Trap League.
9:30 NBC, "World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons."
10:00 Studio program.
10:15 NBC, Pennzoil Pete.
10:30 Sport Digest.
10:45 Edward McHugh, baritone; time.
11:00 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:30 Weather; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carolers.
9:00 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul.
12:15 p. m.—"Melody Gems"; organ.
12:30 Jewish Daily Forward Concert.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; ensemble; mixed quartet.
3.00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Erich Kleiber, conductor. "Springtime Overture" (Goldmark); "Enchanted Isle" (Grunberg); "Scherzo Capriccioso" (Dvorak); "Symphony No. 8" (Beethoven); "Till Eulenspiegel" (Strauss).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio.
5:45 Political talk.
6:00 Fox Furriers; soloist; trio; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Howard Dandies: soloists; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Durkee-Mower Fluffettes.
7:15 Lynn Product-Tones: soloists; organ.
7:30 String Choir; Grace Cronin, concert pianist.
2:00 Kane's Dance Orchestra; male trio.
8:30 CBS, "Kaltenborn Edits the News."
8:45 CBS, Jesse Crawford, organist.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air.
9:30 CBS, Mayhew Lake and his Band.
10:00 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch—Scott.
10:30 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; soloists; balalaika ensemble.
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan organ.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; Hawaiian music; poetry.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
3:00 p. m.—Sal Rinard and his orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society service, Chinatown, New York; Tom Noonan, conducting.
5:00 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
6:00 Ary Dulfer, violinist.
6:15 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 Popular songs; time.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
10:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—NBC programs.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—Football game from Fenway Park.

WHDH

9:30 a. m.—International Fisherman's Race, Gloucester, Mass., by short waves from United States Coast Guard cutter.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, OCT. 13

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Debussy's, Gounod's, and the modern Rosse's suite music. 6:05.

Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, conductor (Minneapolis-Honeywell—CBS). 9.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser-Harrison, conductor (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ—T). "Komarinskaja" (Slavonic Wedding) of Glinka, and Moore's "Pageant of P. T. Barnum" suite are most interesting music. 10.

"Don Amiazo" (American Maize—CBS—T). The gallant Don who speaks only through the measures of his violin, or leading his orchestra. 10:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). Mostly Spanish composers or Spanish music. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

Roxy and his Gang; Beatrice Belkin, soprano (WJZ—T). Second or third farewell program of Miss Belkin to date. 7:45.

Male quartet; Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). half of the hour is classical, distinguished by "Autumn" from Glazounoff's "Seasons" suite, "Csardas" from Delibes' "Coppelia" and Saint-Saens' characteristically Algerian "Reverie du Soir." 8:30.

"Footlight Echoes" (WOR). Operetta and musical comedy half hour. 8:30.

Wilfred Glenn, bass; Brigadiers Male Quartet; Family Party Orchestra (General Motors—WEAF—T). Typical solos by Mr. Glenn; "Banks of the Wabash" by quartet; "El Choclo" tango by orchestra. 9:30.

"An Evening in Paris" (Bourjois—CBS—T). Those who know their Paris say this program is quite authentic. In the group are Pierre Brugnon, tenor, who often sings French choruses to American fox trots; Taylor Buckley, baritone; orchestra under Domenico Savino of "A Study in Blue" fame. 9:30.

Grand Opera Miniature (CBS). Single work reduced to half hour. 10:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR). Slumber music period. Girls' voices and string trio. 11:30.

Rhythmic Music

"Burbig's Syncopated History" (CBS—T). Henry Burbig and popular program. 8.

S. C. Lanin's Ipana Troubadours (Bristol Myers—WJZ Chain). Popular references to Hawaii, Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland by soloist, male trio, two-piano team and band. 8:30.

George Bass, violinist; male trio; Victor Young's orchestra (Movies—WJZ—T). "Meditation" and "Canzonetta" by Mr. Bass. 9.

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; male quartet (CBS). Special Amherst college medley. 10.

Talks

Lowell Thomas (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). 6:45.

"The World Today" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald, Foreign Policy Association. 7:15.

"Half Hour in the Nation's Capital" (WEAF—T). 8.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). "It Seems to Me" columnist. 11:15.

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano (WEAF Chain). 7.

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One-man show. 7:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). T. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

Colonial Beaconlights—Robert Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (Beacon Oil—WEAF Chain).

"Going Places" (Sinclair—CBS). Phil Baker and accordion, Shaw and Lee in Mann Holiner sketches. 7:45.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Bill Perkins' great invention. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ—T). A great railroad's history. 10:30.

Chorus and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle; Alexander Schreiner, organist (WJZ—T). 6.

DRY LAW SUPPORTED ON MEDICAL BASIS

Dr. Richard C. Cabot will give an address on "Medical Reasons for Prohibition" at a meeting of the Milton Law Enforcement League to be held on Oct. 16 at 8:15 p. m. in the Milton Town Hall.

Another speaker will be H. LeBaron Sampson, a member of the Boston Bar Association, and author of "Legal Aspects of the Proposed Repeal of the Massachusetts Law Against Manufacture, Transportation and Importation of Intoxicating Liquor." From 7:30 until 8:15 there will be music by the Walter M. Smith band.

World Court Month by Month

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—The question of the revision of the Court's Statute and the ratification of the Revision Protocol has been of prominent interest during the past month. The elections for the World Court had to take place at Geneva and it depended on the ratification, whether the elections would be held under the old statute or under the new.

That all states, which had ratified the Protocol of Dec. 16, 1920, had not yet ratified the revision Protocol by Aug. 30 was not of extreme importance, for several had stated that they had no objection to the entry into force of this Protocol on Sept. 1, 1930. The cause for real concern, however, was that the Cuban Government opposed the entry into force of the protocol in question.

But the Council of the League of Nations skipped the difficulty and cut the Gordian knot in a way which is considered more opportunist than statesmanlike. The Council asked a commission of three eminent jurists to make a report submitting to the Assembly some proposals regarding the situation. This committee drafted a report which contained a number of resolutions, comprising the vital parts of the Revision of the Court's Statute and which was accepted by the Assembly.

The main points of this report were, that the number of judges in the World Court was increased from 11 to 15 permanent judges, whilst four deputy judges were to be appointed; that the salaries for the judges were fixed and also regulations made for their pensions. The Assembly in this way could elect 15 judges for the Court, as provided for in the Revised Protcol.

The general feeling is, that Cuba will reconsider its standpoint and will end by ratifying the Revision.

The Court has decided that the Free City of Danzig could only participate in the work of the International Labor Organization when some arrangement had been concluded modifying the special legal status of the Free City accordingly. The immediate ground for the negative reply given by the Court is the absence of any such agreement.

Now the "special legal status" of the Free City comprises two distinct elements; the special relation to the League of Nations, under the protection of which the Free City is placed and which guarantees its constitution; and the special relation to Poland, to which state the conduct of the foreign relations of Danzig is entrusted.

This last element was the basis for the Court's negative answer. For the Court opined, Danzig is not in a position to oblige Poland to take any action in the conduct of the foreign relations of the city which is contrary to the interests of Poland herself.

In all such cases falling within the category of foreign relations, as for instance the ratification of draft conventions or the filling of a complaint against a member for failure to comply with the provisions of a convention, Poland's consent to any action by the Free City would be necessary and could be withheld.

The ratification of the optional clause is making steady progress. In the course of September Columbia, Albania and Luxembourg deposited instruments of ratification in respect of the acceptance of the optional clause, thus bringing the number of members of the League of Nations or states bound by the clause up to 35.

Some changes have taken place in the composition of the Special Chambers of the Court. In order to fill the vacancies in these Special Chambers resulting from the resignation of Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Sir Cecil Hurst (Great Britain) was elected as substitute member of the Chamber of Summary Procedure, and Mr. Henry Fromageot(France) as member of the Special Chamber for Labor Cases. The term of office of the judges thus appointed will expire on Dec. 31, 1930.

Finally, the president of the World Court appointed Sir Francis Dent, C. V. O., as a member of an arbitral tribunal, which is to deal with a dispute between the Hellenic. Government and the Société Commerciale de Belgique at Ougrée, concerning a contract concluded by those two parties in 1925 regarding certain railway construction in Greece.

Sir Francis is a director of the Southern Railway, former general manager of the South Eastern & Chatham Railway, member of the railway committee of the advisory and technical commission of the League of Nations for communications and transit, and assessor to the World Court for labor and communications disputes.

RUSSIAN MATCHES TAXED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Customs officials announced Oct. 9 that a shipment of safety matches from Russia had been assessed an additional 10 per cent duty because the markings on the boxes were so illegible they did not show the country of origin.

The Week's Program Trend

Books Now Ride the Air Waves

IN THESE days when no bookstore is complete without a soda fountain, when "publishers' clean-out sales" at as low as a quarter per volume stare at us from the most unsuspected of merchandising emporiums—when, in fact, the thing at the other end of the straw may turn out to be, not soda at all, but a cheap, paper-bound book, it is not surprising that books have gone on the air. If books can hold their own in the scramble for the sales dollar among the myriad minutiæ of cut-price attractions which clutter up the modern store where the soda clerks simper under those dinky white caps, then books can hold their own, too, among the myriad toothpastes, ginger ales, automobiles, breakfast foods, department store selling talks and just plain—Oh, so very plain, sometimes!—sustaining programs which clutter up the air waves.

* * *

Books have been on the air before this. A reviewer here and there has read into the microphone his reaction to the latest volumes, sometimes free from the tone of commercialism, sometimes tinkling with it a bit too much. Some have handled such material seriously, others have chosen, unwisely, to be ineffective because facetious. When some finished their 15-minute periods, you knew what the books they talked of were about, at least; but from others you had less of an idea than you had before the period began.

Book reviewing over the air has been intermittent, too often unauthoritative, careless in selection of titles, and not infrequently aimed wide of the target—to radiocast a fair, unprejudiced judgment upon the author's purpose and the degree of his success in carrying out that purpose; and to offer the listener a suggestion of a book's content, manner and flavor sufficient to help him to know whether or not he wishes to read it for himself.

* * *

But now new books have taken to the air, in a manner of speaking, officially and with authority. One of the country's largest bookbinding concerns has assumed the initiative in working out a plan by which this book manufacturer and 10 publishers are sponsoring a weekly 15-minute period over the Columbia Chain—33 stations, with WABC as the bellwether of the herd.

On Tuesday nights at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, then, we may hear four books reviewed by Alexander Woollcott. He is no novice in the studios. He served his radiocasting apprenticeship last year as the Town Crier who gabbled entertainingly about this and that choice morsel of sophisticated gossip through WOR'S microphone. The secret of his success as a charming radio entertainer is the same secret that won him a host of followers as a dramatic critic on New York newspapers. That secret is the ability to pack into a single sentence or two a vast deal of youthful enthusiasm. This enthusiasm used to impel him to an almost irrepressible desire, when he really liked a play, to dance in the public streets. The timbre of that enthusiasm graces the sound of his voice in the loudspeaker. Here, you say, is a man who knows what he likes, and expresses his liking for it in no mealy-mouthed terms.

* * *

Mr. Woollcott belongs to New York's Algonquin school of letters. When we first arrived in the Manhattan suburb of Brooklyn—it was on St. Patrick's Day in the morning, a dozen and a quarter years ago—the literary round table at the Algonquin Hotel was in full flourish. It was a round-about-towner named Bill Murray—he who was then music critic for the Brooklyn Eagle and is now manager of the Judson Radio Program Corporation—who took us to the Algonquin and at luncheon time bade us gaze from afar upon the school of letters in session over its filet mignon.

There was G. S. K., the Washington columnist who blossomed first into a dramatic reviewer for the Times and then into a collaborator with such merry wights as Marc Connolly and Ring Lardner. There was Marc Connolly himself, a stranger to good times and an irrepressible jester in those days, and today disporting himself among his "Green Pastures," where a dollar blooms with every blade of grass. There, too, was Heywood Broun, sports and dramatic writer then, newspaper and radio columnist since, and now, as well, candidate for Congress in the district into which we recently moved—fortunately for him, because we have two votes for him, and three if he will run again 16 years from now, when the boy attains his voting franchise age. And there around the Algonquin table—considerably around it, his girth being bounteous—was Alexander Woollcott, who liked some plays intensely, and disliked others in the same way.

* * *

There were jealous lads along the Great White Way in those days; lads who said that these Algonquinites were a log-rolling crew: one would pat another's work on the back, that all who did not run away might read the compliment; upon which the other would toss back the bouquet, also in print, at the first opportunity. But these chaps plodded along in their own way; they had built their own little bed of self-appreciative roses, and were content to wallow in it. And see where they have climbed! G. S. K. to a collaborative triumph like "June Moon"; Connolly to the inspiring waters of "Green Pastures"; Broun to all the dignity of a political contest in which he sends one of his opponents, for her edification, a copy of Shaw's "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism"; and last but not least—for our present purpose, anyway—Woollcott to the high rôle of a magnificent microphonic merchandiser of those books which ten publishers wish, mightily, to sell!

* * *

Will Woollcott increase the sale of the books he discusses? Will the ten publishers—and the bookbinding concern—win back the money thirty-three stations, and Woollcott, cost them? Will this radiocasting series persuade people to buy two books where they now buy none, hoping that, with book merchandising conditions as they are today, they can finally find a pigmy golf course where one copy of the latest dollar fiction is given away with each putter?

We think the answer to all these unasked for questions is in the affirmative. And we think so because we are now cutting this column short because we have an appointment with a bed light and a book recommended, with ingratiating enthusiasm, by Alexander Woollcott. L. A.

Short Wave Listeners Can Get Monitor News

EXPERIMENTAL news radiocasts of Monitor stories are being continued through the short wave station W2XAL for two more Fridays. The results of these tests will prove most useful in determining the value of short waves as a news radiocasting medium. We would therefore appreciate having all the readers who have access to a short wave set listen in on these periods and write in whether or not they could get the station, the kind of sets used, the strength of the signals, whether there was much fading or static and how clearly the speech came through. This information would be of great value to this department.

The program will be put on the air through W2XAL at 9:30 p. m. eastern standard time on a wavelength of 49.7 meters or 6040 kilocycles frequency. Since short waves can be heard in all parts of the world, we should get interesting reports from many remote places. It is hoped that our radio listeners will give us their cooperation in these tests.

NEW MANITOBA ROAD LINKS TWO HIGHWAYS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Marked by an impressive ceremony, the linking of Saskatchewan highway number 10 and Manitoba highway number 5 at a point near the town of Roblin, Man., was completed in the presence of nearly 12,000 persons who had come to the scene in 3000 automobiles. Representatives were present from Nebraska and South Dakota, more than 1000 miles distant.

The new highway runs through the picturesque and historic Assiniboine valley, one of the beauty spots of Manitoba. Among the officials who participated in the ceremony of connecting the two highways were John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba; James Dennie of Bismarck, representing George F. Shafer, Governor of North Dakota; A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways, Saskatchewan, and W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works, Manitoba.

What Every Woman Wants

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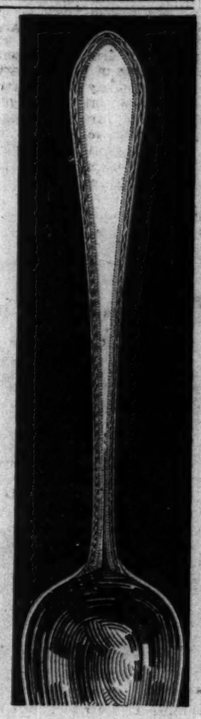

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Colored Tile for Distinction Used in Many Places and Ways

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

ALTHOUGH the small house builder, for the sake of economy, cannot use tile too lavishly in his home, yet there are places where the use of colored tile gives a certain distinction and beauty well worth the money expended. In addition to the bath room where more or less tile is employed according to the amount of money the owner wishes to invest, the sun room, the fireplace and the vestibule offer excellent opportunities for "dressing up" a bit by carrying out attractive designs in tile.

Exquisite patterns resembling the weave in baskets, Spanish shawls, herringbone, and plaids can be worked out with the tiny colored pieces. Larger squares are fitted together to bring out a totally different effect. One fundamental fact to remember is that the smaller the pieces the more expensive will be the labor bill. With the approximately 400 different shades of blues, greens, browns, grays, reds, and yellows burned into tile, almost any desire in the color line can be satisfied. Many types of tile including both glazed and dull finish are also obtainable.

One of the most attractive and successful ways of using tile in a small home was observed recently. The small sun room where the family spent most of its cozy evenings was made the most interesting spot in the whole house by using broken pieces of glazed tile of exquisite shades for the floor. The pieces were joined together with a natural colored cement. No two pieces were exactly the same shape or size. The largest ones covered approximately eight square inches and the smallest perhaps two square inches.

Simulating a Persian rug, in interest at least, the irregular shaped triangles, rhomboids, rectangles and choppy scraps were laid in random fashion. The pale greens, dull blues, reddish browns and bright yellows, set off here and there with a speck of black, always sent forth a cheery note in this most used room.

The secret of this most successful floor probably lay in the fact that the woman superintending the building of the bungalow picked out every individual tile herself from the three barrels of broken tile which were delivered to the house. She even watched the workman arrange them in the cement, thus getting a selection of choice shapes, colors and arrangement.

Broken tile, as its name implies, are pieces left over by contractors from various jobs which, in the process of keeking, get broken and amount to mere trash until someone with enough artistic taste and skill comes along and fits them into the proper setting. For this reason they are the least expensive of all tile, the labor being the biggest item. If special designs such as flowers are attempted in this tile, of course the labor is considerably more. The floor just described, however, does not require so much artistic skill, and in the long run no doubt is more effective.

Fireplaces Rich in Color

Fireplaces also lend themselves very easily to the use of tile. Very distinct and unusual effects are gained by making the arch around the firebox of tile. A popular mantel today has no shelf, but consists of a built-out chimney breast with a tile arch forming the trim for the firebox and repeating the same tile in the hearth.

The two jambs or vertical sides of the fireplace may be just a straight vertical row of tiles, or the tiles may be irregularly arranged allowing a few pieces to extend out into the wall beyond the others, thus keying the fireplace with the adjoining plaster. This gives the feeling that the fireplace blends into the rest of the room and that it just grew there. Either brick or tile may be used to line the firebox.

The floor of the vestibule offers another chance for the use of tile. If the tiny ceramic tiles which come in square, oblong and hexagonal shapes are chosen, it is possible to bring in modernistic flashy designs made of several different colors. Resembling somewhat an Indian blanket, this produces a very striking effect. With the same tile may be worked out small patterns of the more conventional type. These, of course, require a border of tile.

Subdued Effect

A more subdued result is brought about by the use of large squares of brownish red tile set in a putty-colored cement. Sometimes a 4x4 combined with a 2x2 with occasionally a small black one makes a very acceptable floor for an entrance. When a floor is of tile, it is not absolutely necessary to have the base board of the same material. In fact, many contractors recommend a wood painted base to avoid the difficulty of joining a tile base with the wood trim around the doors.

So much has been written on bathrooms that there seems little more to say. Although many have installed new bathrooms with colored tubs and lavatories, others are keeping these fixtures in the conventional white, and introducing color into the tile floor and walls. A low wainscoting carrying the same type of tile as is used in the floor cuts down the expense somewhat as compared to high wainscoting. If one is willing to spend the money, a most exquisite bathroom can be worked out by using 3x3 colored tile in the floor and repeated in the apron and recess of the tub. White fixtures form a pleasing contrast to this basic color.

A builder, of course, should go carefully into the cost of tile before plunging too deeply in his plans, always remembering that the cost of labor for installing the tile, which varies with each locality, is an important item.

Sun Room Showing Floor of Tile in Varying Shades of Green and of Differing Sizes Laid in Random Pattern

Trowbridge, Chicago

Type of Fireplace Where Chimney Is Built to Receive the Mantle. The Tile Here Is of Different Shades of Brown and Tan With Decorative Insets.

'Modeling' the Home Grounds With Evergreen Shrubs

By EGBERT HANS

Warren H. Manning Offices, Inc., Landscape Designers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I

THE evergreen shrubs have a special appeal for, and are of unusual value to the gardener whose desire to "model" is fully as strong as that to paint garden pictures. Most of the evergreen shrubs have a more definite outline, make a more compact mass of foliage, are slower of growth than the deciduous ones, and are therefore more suitable for plantations where permanency, both as far as shape and seasonal appearance, is especially desirable.

Consider, for instance, important all-the-year-round pictures seen through a living-room window or from other everyday viewpoints. When made up of deciduous foliage, or of a combination of evergreen and deciduous trees and plants, these pictures become sadly distorted or damaged when, during the winter, the deciduous mass becomes a skeleton. This is not so when evergreen shrubs are used. The same pictures may, during spring, summer and fall, be enhanced by supplementary bloom, but their entity and permanence are at no time in danger.

Thus, with an intelligent and consistent use of evergreen shrubs, the garden enjoyment period may be considerably extended, while even in summer they provide, by their typical dark and often shiny leaves and by their solid form, an element of strength and boldness, forming admirable backgrounds for the color of flower and shrub alike.

There are a great many evergreen shrubs of all sizes and types, and for as many different uses and purposes. Some are small-sized trees, others seem barely but densely to cover the ground as does the Bearberry.

The best and easiest way to make their acquaintance is to make a list of the various classes, and study one by one the best-known and most used varieties of these classes or types.

Let us take the Hollies, for instance, or Ilex, as they are known botanically. There are a great many varieties of Ilex, but we can begin by studying the following varieties:

First of all, the American Holly, or Ilex opaca, which, as a slow-growing treelike shrub, can be trimmed to suit almost any purpose or requirement. It has dark, shiny, good-sized leaves on its spreading branches, and is loaded with bright red berries in winter. It is the Holly of Christmas fame, and should therefore find a place in every garden. It needs some winter protection in New England and similar localities. When given time and left alone, this Holly will grow into a good-sized tree or bush.

The Japanese Holly, or Ilex crenata, deserves more attention than it is receiving at present. It is hardy, graceful of foliage, grows fast, but can be checked without appearing stunted. It is a very valuable shrub for rock garden work, and can be planted successfully with the dwarf coniferous evergreens.

1 Tall Hollies 2. Rhodes 3. Conifers 4. Ilex Glabra
5. Leucothoe 6. Ilex Crenata 7 Andromedas
8 Ilex Verticillata 9. Myrtle 10 Pachysandra
11. Checkerberry 12. Ajuga (Bugle)

Design by Egbert Hans

More Compact

The Inkberry, or Ilex glabra, has leaves similar to the Japanese Holly, but is more dense and compact. In severe latitudes it can be used to take the place of Boxwood, being very similar in appearance. Unlike the Boxwood, the Inkberry has black berries in the late fall.

With leaves very similar to the American and English Holly, the Mahonia aquifolium is often mistaken for a Holly, although botanically it is known as a Barberry. It may, however, well be used among the Hollies, regardless of its distant relationship.

There are many more Hollies, but an acquaintance with the above-named varieties will lead anyone to seek out the other varieties which space does not allow us to discuss.

Next we may well discuss the evergreen Euonymus, which might be called the combination shrub and vine. The most shrublike varieties are the Euonymus japonicus, with a bushy and yet upright tendency; and the Euonymus patens, which has also an upright habit. Both have dark green leaves, but of these two the latter is the most hardy, the japonicus variety requiring some winter protection in severe climates.

The other evergreen Euonymus varieties are in reality vines, but they can be trimmed to grow into bushy shrubs or into clipped hedges or large clipped plants. They will creep along the even ground, on banks and up buildings or trellises.

The Euonymus vegetus has large glaucus-like leaves of the lighter green, and when encouraged to grow into a shrub, its branches will spread in a horizontal manner.

Next in size of leaves comes the Euonymus carrierei, followed by the Euonymus radicans, which is the best climber and spreader, but is equally willing to be made into a trim clipped hedge.

The tiny Euonymus kewensis is well suited for the rock garden, where its small leaves cover the stones and find their way through crevice and crack.

Deciduous Varieties

I cannot refrain from mentioning here some deciduous varieties of the Euonymus family, namely the Euonymus europæus, which looks very much like an evergreen shrub with its dark green leaves, and is especially beautiful in the fall when loaded with pinkish-red capsules splitting into scarlet orange-like seeds. This variety will grow rapidly into a small tree.

The Euonymus alatus, or Cork-branched or Winged Euonymus, is extraordinarily beautiful and striking. There is no other rose-pink or red equal to its fall foliage.

The Euonymus bungeanus has leaves less dark and dense than the europæus variety, and is more like a small tree than a shrub.

There is no doubt that the Euonymus is coming into its own and will be much more used, liked and admired when better known.

The Cotoneaster is another evergreen mostly thought of as a vine for the rock garden, although some of the Cotoneasters grow into shrubs 10 feet high.

The Cotoneaster horizontalis is the well-known rock garden trailing and clinging variety, with its brilliancy of red berries. There are many shrub-like varieties such as the following: Nitens, ambigua, dielsiana, foveolata, and others.

While the Cotoneasters are classed as evergreens, most of the varieties lose their leaves when spring approaches. They are closely related to the roses, although they are admired for their leaves, twigs and foliage outline and color rather than for their bloom, of which there is little. Their beauty is most conspicuous in the fall when foliage and fruit combine to enrich the autumn color scheme.

Cotoneasters are quite hardy even in the northern climate, but they do not move very easily when grown mature. Most of them are sold when very young, and then in potted plants rather than as field grown clumps.

The Japanese Barberry is one of the best-known deciduous shrubs, but little is seen of the evergreen Barberries of the smaller boxlike type. The best varieties are Berberis, julianæ, Berberis verruculosa, of medium size, and the Berberis buxifolia of dwarf habit. These Barberry varieties are more expensive than the above-mentioned deciduous Barberry, but it is only the initial cost that is higher, and where an all-the-year-round effect is desired, this extra cost is well worth while.

[Part II of this article will be published next Saturday.]

Window Boxes Indoors and Out

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles, Calif.

WHAT shall be planted in a window box depends largely upon the exposure, and the general color scheme of the house. A window box of greenery is just as attractive as one of gay blossoms, and will be successful in a northern exposure.

The first consideration is the box itself. Wood or tin painted green, or to match the house, can be used. Rustic boxes of birch bark or willow branches woven horizontally log-cabin style are charming—especially for a home with informal lines and cozy porches. Broad windows are very pleasing with a window box at the base, and it does not matter if the windows have blinds or an awning. In fact, window boxes do much to dress up any house. If the walls happen to be of stucco, the window box is a refreshing bit of green.

Once the material and color of the box are decided upon, the drainage should be planned. Small holes drilled in the bottom are necessary so that plant roots won't rot. A layer of broken charcoal at the bottom helps, too. Well sifted soil mixed with sand comes next. If bulbs are to be planted, all sand is best.

There are several ways to get the window box started. The quickest way is to set out some plants and dress them well. If seeds are planted, it is a good plan to keep the box inside a sunny window or in a sun room, and well watered until the seeds are up and have a leaf or two. A pane of glass laid over to protect young seedlings, helps early in the season.

Effective Combinations

Seeds that will do well in a sunny exposure outdoors are the hardy petunia, sweet alyssum, marigold, dwarf nasturtium and mignonette. Old-fashioned balsams are colorful, also. White sweet alyssum is always an attractive, thrifty border to use with other colors. But petunias in all the pinkish, purple shades will not mix with nasturtiums! Yet there is such varied beauty in petunias that they may fill a large box with their perfume and variegated frilled blossoms. For a blue color scheme there are forget-me-nots, ageratum and agathea, a little blue daisy that stands about four inches high. Geraniums of all kinds are lovely with the fuzzy ageratum, and a striking window box of red, white and blue consists of scarlet geraniums close to the window, a row of ageratum or bachelor buttons in the middle and white sweet alyssum for a snowy front border. The pelargoniums or Martha Washingtons must not be forgotten among other geraniums. For a hurry-up blooming, set out aster plants, or pansies and their sweet little cousins the violas. Mignonette combines nicely with them, or blue myrtle with its graceful trailing green leaves, edged with white.

If the window box is on the second story or on a porch rail, trailing vines are always pretty. Besides the myrtle, Wandering Jew is a prolific green that needs little attention. Nasturtiums do well also. A lovely color scheme for a white or gray home with green blinds is a window box with pink ivy geranium, blue myrtle and sweet alyssum.

If the window box has a cool damp exposure the pink flowering begonia may be substituted for pink geraniums. German ivy with its star-shaped leaf is another good trailer. For ferns, sprengerie spreads and droops nicely, while the coarse lush swords ferns are harmonious with informal architecture.

Edging a Terrace

Sometimes a window box is useful for edging a cement terrace where a little privacy is desirable. Facing on a street especially, it is a pleasing substitute for a porch railing. In this type of box, rather tall growing flowers are desirable. The hardy zinnia with its vivid colors may be planted, gay escholtzias, snapdragon, stocks, and even chrysanthemums may be staked up. Besides affording privacy, this growth enlivens the terrace greatly.

Inside the home, window boxes can be very charming too, and are a great source of delight in winter months. In one breakfast room, the space designed for a window seat was lined with zinc and outdoor drainage provided, then potted plants filled in the trench thus made. Palms, ferns, begonias and the cheerful geranium made breakfast a very pleasant beginning on a winter morning. Coleus, a red and green foliage plant, is another pretty addition to such a display.

All sorts of plants will flourish in a "potted window box." Children will rejoice in removing garden plants to enjoy through the winter. Michaelmas daisies, heliotrope, lantannas, fuchsias, carnations, geraniums, cyclamen, azaleas, Jerusalem cherry and ferns are all possible. A broad window sill in a warm south room is usually best for all but the ferns.

Even in the kitchen, where the warm moisture rivals a "greenhouse," a little window box of vegetables is practical. A few radishes, small carrots, onions and parsley will furnish relishes and garnish.

Modernizing as an Investment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE home modernizing movement which has spread rapidly over the United States in a little more than a year's time, is said to be for the betterment of home, more conveniences, better living conditions, more satisfaction in home life, more employment, improved business conditions, increased value in property and a general uplift of whole neighborhoods where modernizing has been done. The home modernizing movement is sponsored by the Home Modernizing Bureau of the National Building Industries, Inc., 228 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., and reaches the public through a news service and magazine publicity.

"If we lose sight of the spiritual side of this great movement and attempt to hold ourselves to the material side alone, we begin to realize how futile this chase of dollars can be," said O. W. Rosenthal, one of Chicago's building contractors, speaking of modernizing. "The opportunity is here for the construction industry, for the communities of the United States, the churches, the clubs, and all civic bodies to start out on a great movement to beautify these communities, not alone by building new but by bettering what is already there to stimulate the imagination, to arouse in the people an understanding that they are doing not only for the community of which they are a part, but that they are developing the appreciations of men. This is indeed a great movement. It is indeed a great opportunity, and if I can bring you to an understanding of the part I feel this plays in the lives of men, my efforts will have been more than justified."

Can you picture whole sections of communities, the best located but most crowded, sunken in many cases to dilapidation and degradation because of neglect, economic waste, failure on the part of people to realize the civic opportunity there.

All that is necessary of the home owner is for him to check up on his home and learn if it is in a state of decay or obsolescence, going backward, losing value. If he finds his place is out of date, not supplied with modern conveniences and comforts for his family, he should consult a contractor or builder and get suggestions on how best to modernize so that his home will be up to date, modern and comfortable. This is the advice of the Home Modernizing Bureau.

It might be of interest to the American home owner to know that—

Three out of five homes in the United States are prospects for modernizing.

Of the 20,000,000 one and two-family homes in the United States 12,000,000 need modernizing.

Two million homes within central station areas are not wired for electricity.

Sixteen million are wired for electricity, but in 12,000,000 the wiring is obsolete.

In 8,000,000 of them the fixtures are obsolete.

In 8,000,000 the bathrooms are obsolete.

Twelve million people living in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants have no bathrooms at all.

Roy M. Hudson, formerly assistant director of the Bureau of Standards of the United States Department of Commerce, in an address before the New York State Builders' Supply Association in Syracuse, said: "The modernizing program as projected by the Home Modernizing Bureau, ranks first among the several encouraging prospects in the residential end of the construction industry."

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By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IF THE energy and excellent taste of many business men were rewarded fittingly in these days of apparent timidity among the buyers to whom these merchants appeal, there would be an abundance of trade attracted to them. In fact, whoever may feel the need of contact with the more cheerful aspects of the current economic status could hardly do better than to spend a few hours in visiting some of the leading stores in the larger cities. Optimism finds its most decisive expression in their activities. Perhaps the same fine confidence is to be noticed in smaller places, as it might be with equally sound reason.

A vigorous example of this stimulating certitude may be seen in the extensive series of furnished interiors that has been opened recently by B. Altman & Co., New York City. For several months these have been in the process of erection, this long time being made necessary by the unusually substantial manner of the construction. The result is, quite naturally, that the visitor gets in each room the impression of being in a section of a permanent home, which has been furnished with admirable intelligence and a close observance of the style requirements in each case.

Elizabethan to American Colonial

The treatments given to the more than twenty interiors range from the modest phases of the American Colonial to the rich oak paneling of the Elizabethan type, dated between 1560 and 1600, and the French paneled room in yellow lacquer, such as was in fashion 200 years ago and more.

Between these extremes of simplicity and elegance come bedrooms and living rooms in the eighteenth century styles of England and France. Each one of these is set with furniture that is correct in its period consistency and its harmony with the surroundings. Still, these arrangements are made most homelike and inviting, giving an impression of flexibility and adaption to standards of comfort and convenience which are demanded in these days. It is extremely pleasant to notice how readily the furniture styles which were set with balanced precision and stiff placement in the years when they first appeared are even more attractive when they are used as twentieth century standards suggest.

The three interiors that have been selected for illustrations indicate the wide scope of this ambitious undertaking. The first is one of a suite of five rooms, representing a small apartment in which the colonial influence is strong throughout. Here is the living room, carpeted with a hooked rug of pronounced medallion pattern on a light tan ground. Figured chintz hangings carry on a buff background designs which are slightly deeper brown than the pine of the panels. Maple chairs and tables in their natural colors have coverings in soft brown with contrasting figures.

Refinement Marks This Georgian Interior

A marked contrast to this cozy living room is the Georgian interior, painted antique green, with panels outlined in gilt. The pile carpet of deep burgundy, color gives a happy foundation for the early Georgian and Chippendale cabinet work of mahogany, the ground color of the upholstery being a few tones lighter than the floor. This apartment may seem a trifle stilted when compared with the previous one, until we remember that this stands for a home of quite another sort, formal and elegant for its time and accurate in its details.

It was on the large scale that homes of the wealthy were built 350 years ago in England. Simple though the dwellings of the majority were, people of rank had spacious rooms of which the next picture is a fair example. These mellowed walls of English oak are a proper background for heavy chairs and tables such as were customary then. The rich browns of this sturdy wood are effectively offset by the contrasting reds, yellows and blues of the great rug, in oriental patterns. The heavy plaster cornice and the vigorous pattern of the paneled ceiling are features in bold accord with other factors in the scheme.

Other French and English Types

Still other sections hold strong attractions, each in its own distinctive way. The Adam room is in the classic manner throughout, its panels marked off by columns and its ceiling embellished by the festoons and medallions characteristic of this mode. Satinwood furniture, either reproductions or of the period, accentuates the lightness and refinement of this eighteenth-century standard.

Other rooms copy closely the French fashion in the generation following 1750. A study, designated as Tudor, has walls of plain plaster, with a large tapestry as the sole wall decoration, the window being hung with handblocked linen. Gothic motives are applied to furniture which meets modern desires, with an effect which is notably pleasing in form and color.

The evident permanence of this installation is impressed upon one who enters a room in the early English style. Here the walls are finished in float plaster and random flagstones pave the floor. Old oak beams and wall timbers are imitated with amazing and convincing success, although the material is some sort of plaster or cement.

A Chinese Corner Adds Variety

An exotic bit is a small Chinese entrance hall in which the furniture and ceramic ornaments strongly emphasize its character. The Venetian style of the eighteenth century dominates in another apartment, in which hangings of silk velvet and considerable wrought iron, backed by rough plaster walls, convey the salient elements of Mediterranean standards.

This showing is one in which promoters may well have a healthy pride. It goes without saying that they have no doubt the outcome will prove a profitable business venture. We may feel sure, however, that there must have been a strong desire to achieve an artistic result for its own sake, or we would feel less satisfaction in its company.

At the left above is the living room of the Colonial Suite, one of the more modest of the 20-odd rooms in the series now being shown by B. Altman & Co. Striking in its simplicity, the early Georgian room has walls painted in a green tint, the panels outlined with gold molding. Furniture in the Chippendale style finds a fit setting here.

The variety of types in this group of interiors is suggested by the Elizabethan oak paneling below, with furniture of contemporary period form.

The Bride Who Bought Antiques

THE modern girl, sometimes so much criticized, seems to be developing a keener sense of values than those of her mother or even her grandmother, with all due respect to the latter. Many young couples today are investing their money in antiques for house furnishings, instead of buying parlor and dining room sets of the newest fashion, as did their parents. Their new homes thus have from the start an atmosphere of having been lived in, a gratifying contrast to that which certainly looked new, if not discreetly furnished.

At the present time antiques that are bought with taste and judgment need not cost more than modern furnishings. A cautious bride I know has just furnished a three-room suite for $500—mostly in maple—and a very charming place it is, with a desk in the living room which cost $100. It was a rare bargain; and she had such fun hunting for it! It was in excellent condition, and she found it in an attic near Boston. There were two four-slat armchairs with new rush seats at $35 each, and a desk chair at $10—a quaint little Sheraton type.

She discovered that very early sofas were exceedingly expensive, and decided upon an Empire with good lines and excellent covering. This was finally purchased along with a stuffed chair of the same type, each being $35. So, with rugs and soft yellow curtains, which were gifts, the living room was furnished at half the expected amount.

The dining room was small, consequently the bride and her husband searched for and found an Empire, pedestal-base, mahogany table, in the rough, for $35; also an old Empire chest of drawers for the same price, which made a very dignified sideboard. Refinishing the pieces themselves afforded them a considerable amount of pleasure together with some valuable experience.

To find chairs that would answer their needs and at the same time be attractive, comfortable and inexpensive was a rather difficult thing to do, but they finally decided to buy wooden seat "Hitchcock" chairs, in the rough, at $5 apiece. This meant that the original stenciling was gone, but since they required no actual cabinet work these were very suitable when sandpapered and painted black, with a small stencil in gold on their backs. Two more of these chairs were used in the bedroom, except when festive occasions demanded that they be used elsewhere. The dining-room rug was also a gift.

The bedroom was the most charming I have seen for some time. The couple searched until they discovered two spool beds just alike at $10 each, and had them cut down into twin beds, which cost another $10. They hunted until they found two spool chests of drawers at $12 each, and a tiny table with spool turnings. After sandpapering all the pieces thoroughly they painted them a rosy orchid color, with a tiny spray of flowers as a decorative trimming. The room having cream walls, apple-green and orchid hangings are perfect.

With $82 left for hooked rugs, springs, mattresses and other details, needless to say there was no balance and a lot of satisfaction to look forward to.

An English Porcelain of Earliest Date

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

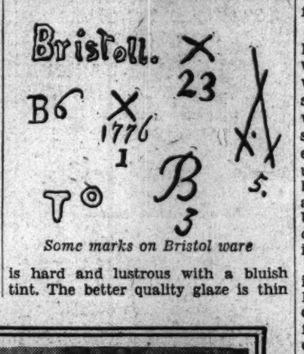
London

BRISTOL was early in the manufacture of pottery, for records show that the industry was carried on in that town during the reign of Edward I (1272-1307). "Blue-lash chargers" of delft ware were made by Edward Ward at the Brislington Works, between 1680 and 1720. This ware is recognized by its thick, buff-colored body coated with a hard glaze having a faintly bluish tinge.

From 1703 to 1750 the Temple Backs Pottery manufactured delft ware, cottage ornaments, bowls and plates of this period now existing. Queen Charlotte owned a pair of dainty choppines with big buckles dated 1705. The body of the ware was thin, with a thick greasy-white glaze, apt to peel off. During the middle of the eighteenth century, several other potteries were at work in Bristol. The production of the Redcliff pottery showed an immense improvement in technique. The body of this ware was thin, with a faintly bluish, unpitted glaze.

The exact date when porcelain was first made at Bristol is a matter for speculation. It was probably in 1766 by Richard Champion. In 1773, this man bought the patent rights and factory of William Cookworthy, Plymouth, who was making china at Bristol in 1770. Champion's works were closed in 1778, owing to the expense involved in a long and bitter lawsuit regarding the extension of his patents. Champion won his suit, but he was ruined, and in 1781 he sold his rights to a group of Staffordshire potters.

Bristol paste is hard, vitreous and milk-white in color, with much silica in its composition. It is often disfigured by fire-cracks and warpings. The glaze on the cheaper productions is hard and lustrous with a bluish tint. The better quality glaze is thin and faint, usually marked by tiny bubbles and tiny black spots, the result of baking paste and glaze at one firing.



Some marks on Bristol ware

The decorations are slight, Champion's favorite being looped-up wreaths of green laurel leaves shaded with brown or black. The laurel sometimes appears festooned and tied with ribbons. Small sprays of flowers, small leaves and individual roses, all enameled in natural colors were also used. Frequently the groundwork is a beautiful canary color. Borders are artistically painted in scale and gilt. Under-glaze color was used only in deep blue on early pieces decorated in the Chinese manner.

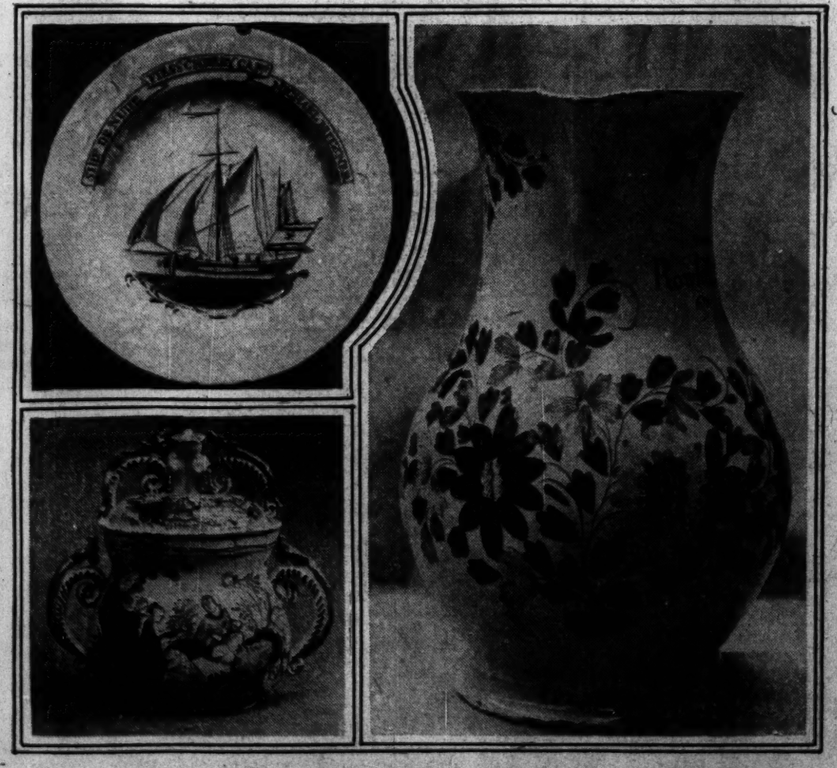
Every piece of old Bristol porcelain is of considerable value owing to the limited period of manufacture. Biscuit plaques were a specialty, famed for their fine finish and design. The delicacy and beauty of the raised flowers, especially when touched with gilt, is a particularly fascinating feature of Bristol plaques. Well modeled figures were also made, the bases being decorated in high relief with ferns and leaves.

The Bristol cross is always incised on the bottom of the figures. The mark T with a little circle like a degree sign, is also sometimes impressed on the paste. This is the cipher of Bristol's celebrated modeler, Tebo. The edges of cups, saucers, bowls, spouts and covers of teapots are often painted brown or a pink shade of brown, in place of gold. Brilliantly painted vases, hexagonal in shape and of graceful design, were also made. Sometimes the neck is in open trellis work and sometimes plain.

The inferior Bristol ware called "Cottage China" was made in 1777. Small sprays of flowers, festoons, sprigs and ribbons were painted at random over the surface in green, lilac and red. Gold was not used on this ware, which was sold at very low prices, ranging from 5 to 10 shillings.

Bristol hard paste suggested Meissen ware, and through almost the whole gamut of Champion's productions the influence of Meissen styles is apparent, both in shapes and decorations. Actual pieces of Meissen ware were occasionally used for models, which accounts for their being smaller than the original, the great shrinkage of one-fourth in the firing accounting for this.

The principal mark used on Bristol china was the X-like cross impressed or embossed in blue or brown, generally accompanied by a numeral from 1 to 24. The figures are the workmen's reference numbers. On copies of Meissen ware, the Meissen crossed swords were used as a mark, often with a dot between the handles.



Above, at the left, is a delft plate made about 1743 at Flower's pottery, one of the smaller plants. Below this is a posset cup decorated by Niglett about 1730. A rare piece is this Rowland jug, with decorations in the more familiar manner which we think of as Bristol.

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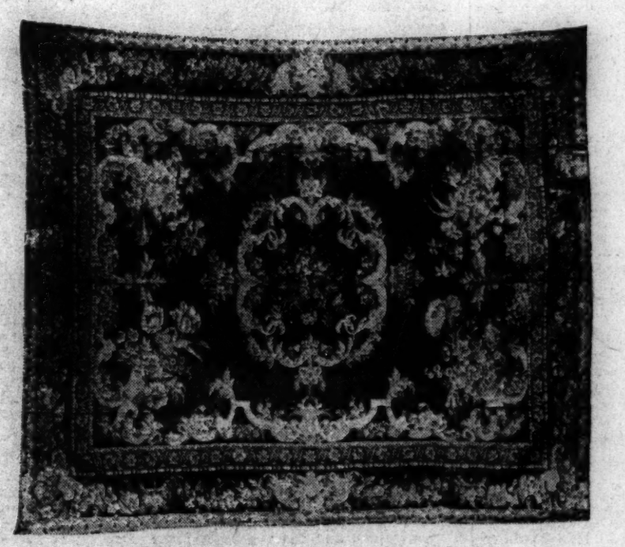


A Very Decorative

Antique Axminster Rug

18 feet 6 inches by 22 feet 2 inches, with a floral design in pastel rose, mauve and blue on a soft olive ground.

The Au Quatrieme collection of antique rugs and carpets *likewise includes*

Two Savonnerie carpets, 5 feet 11 inches by 8 feet 3 inches and 15 feet 7 inches by 19 feet; two large Ghiordes rugs, 21 by 25 feet and 15 feet by 24 feet 9 inches; and nineteen Aubusson carpets, ranging from 4 feet by 9 feet 4 inches to 20 feet 4 inches by 20 feet 11 inches.

FOURTH FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

JOHN WANAMAKER NEW YORK
WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH STREET AT BROADWAY

Art News and Comment

A Pioneer in Architecture

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

ONE of the most important exhibitions in the history of the Chicago Art Institute is being shown in the temporary galleries. It is a record of the work of Frank Lloyd Wright, and expresses his attitude toward architecture as completely as any one-man show can do. He has been unusually generous in that he shows the public not only completed drawings and colored perspectives, with photographs of the work executed, but even the slight beginning studies that led to the completed work. In some cases these are in the nature of geometrical abstractions or patterns, but one is never allowed to forget that the all-important purpose of a building is the goal toward which he steadfastly designs.

On one of the walls is a series of statements by Mr. Wright regarding his architectural beliefs which give one a very clear idea of the philosophy on which he founds his work. It is rather exceptional for a creative artist to feel strongly any philosophical background for the emotional atmosphere in which his best works must often have been forged. The architect, to be sure, probably has a liberal education more commonly than most other artists, and he realizes the necessity for a reasoned approach to all his work, for a purposeless building is an anomaly. It is perhaps this broad education which has often led him to look to history rather than within the problem and himself for solutions of the questions which arise, with the result that a great deal of architecture has no emotional content at all. The painter or the musician, on the other hand, more frequently becomes emotionally maudlin, just because he has worked in a groping fashion rather than with a definite purpose. Mr. Wright never loses his grip on the realities, and never forgets the necessity for their free, non-mechanical, joyous expression.

The work of Mr. Wright was recognized in Europe and Asia long before any honor was done him in his own country, and unless I am misinformed this is the first one-man show he has had in Chicago, which is his home. Perhaps one of his greatest engineering feats was the construction of the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo. He set himself the task of building a modern steel and concrete building that would not collapse in a country of earthquakes, and it was sorely tested in the disaster of recent years. When news from the stricken country finally arrived it was found that the building had met every demand upon it and had come through, unharmed, the catastrophe that nearly wiped out the city. Many illustrations of this hotel are in the exhibition.

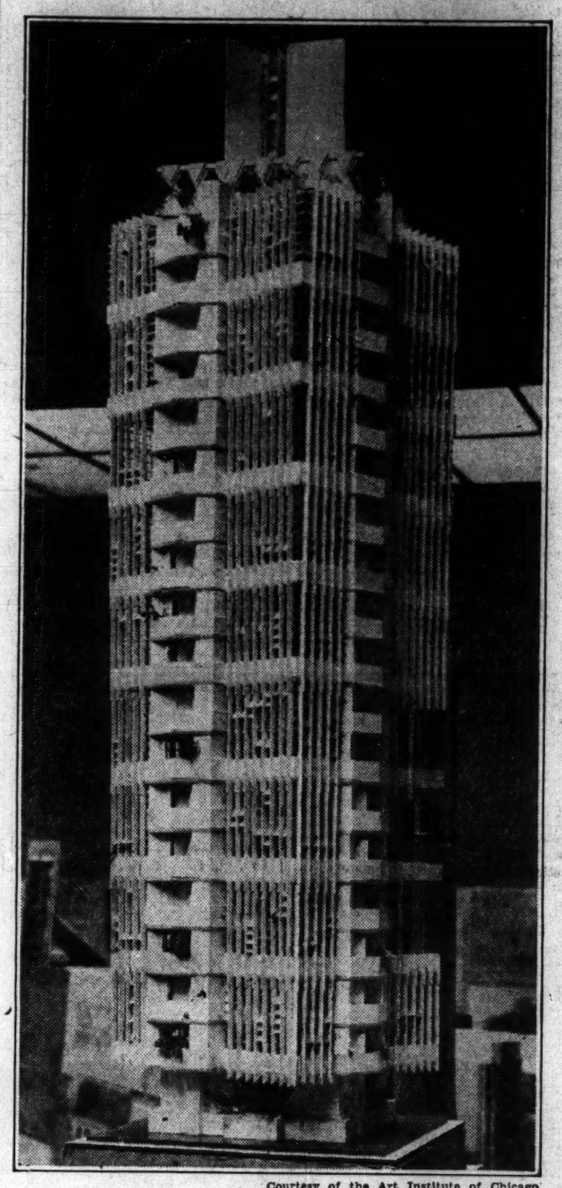
Mr. Wright's work shows a great love of the horizontal line, and the rectangular prism; I do not recall seeing an arch or a curved surface in any of his work. When enrichment is deemed necessary, and this is increasingly infrequent in his later work, it recalls the detail of Aztec buildings—bulky, massive, and an inherent part of the mass itself. His earliest works, which, with the exception of the Midway Gardens, are mostly modest residences, show widely overhanging, almost horizontal eaves. The buildings which these roofs covered are, however, the prototypes of much of the recent work done in Germany and hailed as strikingly original and modern. The Germans themselves have always acknowledged that Mr. Wright was the pioneer. The difference in appearance, which is striking, seems to be that the Germans have approached the subject as engineers only, while Mr. Wright, no less the engineer, is also the gifted artist.

St. Mark's Tower is a totally new conception of what a high-grade apartment house of small apartments can be. At first glance it is so new in idea that it is difficult to judge it on its merits. It is, for instance, wider at the top than at the bottom, which would naturally give, in silhouette, what we generally consider a top-heavy form. But a tree is much wider at the top than the bottom, and this strange building has something very treelike about it. The narrow first story is heavy concrete and steel like a tree-trunk, and most of the upper part seems to be glass, giving the lighter effect of the foliage. Two huge steel and concrete piers, intersecting at right angles, extend up into the air. These form the supporting backbone of the structure, and the floors of the various stories are projected from these angles on the cantilever idea, being formed of overlapping layers, thick toward the core, and gradually diminishing in number to the outer edge.

These floor forms are left unconcealed and form a decorative pattern on the ceiling of the apartments—their sole and functional decoration. The outer walls and the inner walls are formed of sheet metal and glass. Wood does not enter the construction in any way. To be sure, we are used to seeing metal forms where wood once prevailed, but in most cases the metal is shaped into wood forms and painted to resemble wood. Nothing more abhorrent can be done, according to Mr. Wright's beliefs, than such falsification of appearances. Nothing can be further from his aim than the distorted virtuosity which twists materials into unnatural shapes and appears to violate all the fundamentals of construction.

A huge office building on somewhat similar lines has been projected, and it is safe to say that when these two buildings have been built contemporary architecture will receive a powerful and sane impulse which will materially alter its course. They are the product of a mentality singularly unhampered by tradition. When the strangeness of their appearance has worn off and they become familiar to us there is little doubt that their beauty will be very apparent.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.



Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

Frank Lloyd Wright's Model of an Apartment House for Which the Contract Has Been Let by St. Marks-in-the-Bouwerie, New York City.

Russian Ikons in America

AN EXPOSITION which should prove of paramount interest opens at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts Oct. 14. It consists of more than 100 Russian Ikons. It has already been seen in art centers of Europe and is yet to be seen in other American cities.

Before the World War, these pictures were in the possession of churches and private owners. Never did they leave their native land. Some of the most valuable examples have not yet been allowed to leave; in their stead, good copies have been furnishd to complete the exhibition.

Gone black because of chemical changes in the varnish, begrimed with dust, candle and incense smoke, a prey to the ravages of a cold, damp climate, these pictures have been renewed by methods invented by the Central National Restoration Workshop. The process has uncovered tonalities of subtlety and warmth unimagined. It has proved that colors are changed to other hues by external influences. Virtually an entire cycle of ancient Russian painting has been revealed.

All the pictures are made on wooden panels in the tempera mode. In many the background has been gilded; to some there has been applied a sheet of beaten metal (repoussé). Haloes and details have also been embellished by applications of metals and gems. Many of the pictures, once elaborately adorned, have the marks of vandalism which stripped them of these accessories.

Various Categories

Such a quantity of pictures soon divides itself into various categories. There is, for example, the external factor of size. Some are thrice life size, while others are small enough to be held in the hand as intimately as a small book. Some are developed with a scheme of extreme simplicity, the figure emerging from a pattern of a few virile lines taking their direction from the drapery folds and the features of the head. Others are tricked out with gems and gilding, spun with a fine lineal web crammed with innumerable niceties of detail. There are archaic groups and evolved groups. There are the Byzantine types, yielding invariably to the dictates of convention; there are the Russian types wherein native taste asserts itself in choice of subject, in symbolism and in ingenuous atmospheric treatment. Provinces show distinctive tendencies; the Byzantine is soon modified to scit a northern temperament.

A copy of "Our Lady of Vladimir," the original of which was taken in the twelfth century from Constantinople to Kiev, is scarcely distinguishable from the Cimabue type of Madonna, made in Italy in the following century. In these early portrayals the features are hard, as if carved from wood; the facial expression utterly impersonal; the drapery treatment no more than an abstraction. This was the period of monumentality and grandeur; pictures were kept on another plane, aloof, distant in spirit, other-worldly. There was clarity of delineation, strict symmetry, an indubitable emphasis upon the simple thought conveyed; these characteristics were dissipated amongst numerous intrusive traits which accrued in time. The tendency of subsequent years was in the direction of intimacy, visual exactness of rendition; at the loss, of course, of these magnificent native qualities.

"The Wonderworker"

An outstanding picture is the one of St. Nicholas, the Wonderworker, of the Novgorod School, which contains those few qualities that suffice for the depiction of decorative grandeur. Though the features look wooden, the eyebrows like hard ridges, the face is sparklingly alive.

Of the Pskov School, known for its dramatic tendencies, there are several panels, an outstanding one that of "Four Saints." The figures are tall and gaunt, their skulls bulbous, their robes checkered with the Greek cross, animating the design to an effect which is startling. The contrast of the gay robes with the austere visages is diverting.

Some pictures are attributed to Andrew Rublev, who has been called the Raphael of Russia. Under his guidance Russian art is said to have reached its height. Certainly, from the panels we discover that he appreciated the controlled manner, the positive, assertive design, rich translucent color, a glowing elevation. Because it is a succinct style, it is more decorative. Later years brought the antithesis, with an abundance of ornament, and emphasis upon preciousness.

These latter were the qualities of the Stroganov School, which undoubtedly flourished upon a wealth-conscious patronage, as have the baroque schools in other periods. The level of craftsmanship was high; stupendous skill is manifest. Even the Italian Renaissance contributed motives which are seen in elaborate arabesques inspired by engraved borders. The powerful style gives way to a fragile one of ostentatious embellishment.

The emphasis upon the decorative in the Russian schools was never lost, as it was in other European schools. Flatness of representation persisted, as we observe in passing dozens of these ikons. Italy soon abandoned this ambition and turned to intellectual problems of perspective and rendition of visual likeness. Even when the Russians did reach the stage of portraying the hills and rocky country, they symbolized the scene in a most trifling though delightful manner. Never did they become aware of the shortcomings; even when they had abandoned the desirable traits of the archaistic mode, they persisted with a conventionalization, permissible in the earlier style, but childish in the later.

The thrill of this exhibition is in the color, which is subtle far beyond expectation. The ivory white and alabaster yellow backgrounds, the emerald tints of the robes, the shades of puce and amber, the sky blue, are spread with magnificent refinement. The effect is never one of obvious contrast, of overabundance typical of primitive styles; no, the diversity is gradual, the shading of tonalities extraordinarily discriminative, the subsequent mood grave and serene.

Those of us who have been moved by the archaistic trend in modern art can visit this exhibition and find qualities which our contemporaries have tried to cultivate. We shall find that the word "archaic" may mean something exceedingly subtle and sophisticated, if we are to judge by a few outstanding pictures in the Boston exhibition.

An Aphrodite for Boston

A life-size figure of Aphrodite has recently been added to the classical collection of the Boston Museum. It was purchased from a fund bequeathed by Mrs. Scott Fitz and augmented by the director of the museum, Edward Jackson Holmes, and his wife.

This is a Græco-Roman replica of a lost Greek Aphrodite which, from copies and adaptations extant, must have been a masterpiece. The best-known replica is the Venus Genetrix of the Louvre. It has obvious differences from the Boston marble, differences in drapery treatment and in shoulder covering. Yet the two manifest a similar grandeur; they reveal cognate traits. Both reflect an era (sometime about 420 B. C.) when Greek sculpture had attained its zenith.

To connoisseurs who have an intuition about originals and replicas, who feel mannerisms cropping up in the secondary product, there may be modified pleasure in experiencing a classical marble of this kind. To us others, however, it contains the poise and simplicity, the relaxation and aristocracy, which characterized the very best period of Greek art, and we can enjoy it for these qualities without being disturbed by the others.

In the Aphrodite, the folds of the chiton are made to enhance the plasticity of form to the utmost degree; clinging and transparent, they fall into a multiplicity of lines, no two of which take an identical direction. Sculpture of this period embodies more than the rudiments of good form and carefully observed visual fact. It substantializes a philosophy; it unites palpable and impalpable factors. We feel curiously that though head and arm may be lacking (both important instruments of expression), one can establish the mental state through the sheer eloquence of form and rhythmical play.

The piece is in a fine state of preservation, aside from the above mentioned losses. The stone is Pentelic, and is weathered to a pleasing amber hue. Over certain areas, there are ingrained rootmarks that give evidence of long burial. On the basis of stylistic details, it is conjectured the original was of bronze.

The Aphrodite is inscribed as a memorial to Mrs. W. Scott Fitz.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts

"St. Nicholas the Wonderworker"

Caricaturing the Literati

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

GOOD caricatures have a sharp, sure appeal, possibly because they strike fire from our prejudices when they do not appeal to our preferences. Visitors to the G. R. D. Gallery's exhibition of caricatures of contemporary American literati, by Arthur Hawkins Jr., will surely get some sort of vibration out of each of 38 items. One of these responses may be in the form of recognition, with Mr. Hawkins discovering for us how much Mark van Doren looks like the musical comedy comedian, Joe Brown, and how closely Heywood Broun resembles William Jennings Bryan in aspect as well as in political aspirations. You might not have suspected the Broun-Bryan resemblance before the artist pointed it out; but he widened the Broun smile, deepened his chin, put his rampant locks into flowing waves, and there you are. To complete the portrait, H. W. Havermann has added verses, crisply amusing in an impromptu fashion, to the effect that the newspaper man who got jobs for a thousand unemployed persons last winter may yet be known as Hey-wood Bry'n.

Mr. Havermann extends his compliments to several more of the subjects, including a pointed impression of Anita Loos. The lines with her picture conclude:

. . . between me and youey
What gentlemen prefer is booey.

This Anita Loos appears to have been caught, round-eyed, in the midst of some mischievous act, and there is a look about her as if she were saying, "I wonder if I can get away with that one?" Then there is Joseph Wood Krutch, skittish, too finely attuned to the elusive note of near-perfection to altogether enjoy anything—truly a professional critic with a high-strung personal viewpoint. The words with this, by Mr. Havermann, are:

The work of Mr. Joseph Krutch
Does not engage me very mutch;
Though many find him far from boring,
The Krutchian moment leaves me snoring.

Of Theodore Dreiser, we have the impression of teeth, jaw and teeth; William Beebe, a fair swelling dome of a head; Carl Sandburg, two haycock shocks of hair embracing one sparkling eye and a grinning mouth; Thornton Wilder, shoe button eyes in an expanse of face; S. S. Van Dine, the Mystery of the Missing Monocle; Edna St. Vincent Millay, with hair that tosses rhythmically to keep company with the ambling numbers of her name; Sinclair Lewis, his forehead deeply wrinkled, and pop-eyed with years of looking for local color. And so through the list of Joseph Hergesheimer, Julia Peterkin, Sherwood Anderson, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Harriet Monroe, H. L. Mencken, Edith Wharton, Ernest Hemingway, Edna Ferber, Ring Lardner and the rest. Mr. Havermann slyly remarks that Beebe's report that sharks have no taste for man may be due to their dislike of William's flavor.

Mr. Watkins' show makes a pleasant break in what is too conventionally expected to be the stately round of the art reviewer. Just why comment on paintings needs to be uniformly solemn nobody seems to know, but solemn it is. Possibly the reviewer is made serious-minded by the task of trying to say something about pictures or sculptures that fail to stir him however much he whets himself up to the sticking point of readiness to be stirred. It is because paintings at the Downtown Gallery are often provocative that a visit to that non-conformist institution is always productive of sparks. Just now there are on exhibition pictures — well, paintings, then—made during the past summer.

Alexander Brook's "New England Farm," small in area but big in feeling, exemplifies that ideal of composition in depth, as well as in height and breadth, that is so much talked about but so seldom accomplished. Working in terms of colored forms, Mr. Brook carries the eye into the center of his composition by means of a diagonal line of trees, and stops this visual journey in a clump of woods in the middle distance. There are distant hills, but they constitute an echoing passage of color rhythms rather than the continuation of a vista. Mr. Brook knows the appeal of half-concealment, so he never quite reveals the whole of the houses and barns that snuggle under his burgeoning oaks. For his purpose the part is greater than the whole.

"Summer Landscape," by Stuart Davis, offers a lively change from realistic pictures if you want something that could not possibly be achieved by any other means than paint applied to canvas. Mr. Davis, with a turn of the wrist, can reduce a natural object to a caligraph. He is so interested in a white house that he paints it with no intrusion of darker color in the form of representation of shadows. In depicting a tree he is not concerned to "draw the holes," as Whistler directed. Mr. Davis paints the holes in the guise of a cluster of blue, black and white polka dots. Strange curlicues grace the telephone wires; the music of conversation in transmission, some might say. Others might think of it as visualized static. Mr. Davis is so interested in the hue and texture of a brick building that he gives us this part of the picture in pure color and pattern. Some parts of the canvas are intensely considered. Others are but sketchily touched on in passing. It is as if the painter's thought had flitted over his composition and dwelt where it listed, like a butterfly's uncharted voyage across a bank of flowers. Of a particularly difficult child it is sometimes said, "Only his mother could love him." Here is a picture—a painting certainly—that was loved by the man who did it. There need be only one other person to prove it is a success—someone who likes it well enough to buy. That is one advantage of painting as a means of expression—ostensibly it is an advantage—the artist needs to please only one individual besides himself, assuming that individual to be a buyer of paintings.

Persian Art at the Royal Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A LARGE and comprehensive exhibition of Persian art will open at Burlington House on Jan. 5, 1931. Unlike its predecessors in the same building, the great Flemish, Dutch and Italian exhibitions, it will not be almost exclusively concerned with painting. And not only will there be hundreds of exhibits of purely Persian origin, but a large number of objects showing distinct Persian influence will also be included.

The wonderful achievements of Persian artists during past centuries in innumerable branches of art is generally overlooked, for to most people Persian art connotes rugs and carpets—and perhaps, to a few, miniatures also. The Burlington House exhibition will come as a revelation, therefore, to the majority. The organizers have aimed at presenting a comprehensive survey of the whole art of Persia during its known history. With this end in view, they have ransacked the private, public and royal collections of the world, and owing to the generosity of everyone concerned a vast quantity of material will be available. The period covered by the exhibition will be from 3000 B. C. approximately, to the end of the nineteenth century. The exhibits will be arranged to show origins, developments and influences. Thus the part played by Persian art in the history of civilization and art in general, and how the art of the East influenced that of the West, will be made apparent.

The choicest specimens extant of Persian gold, silver and bronze work will be on view. There will be also exquisite jewel-like enamels, vividly decorated ceramics, sculpture in stone and metal and glass. Rich brocades and velvets, rare embroidery and tapestry and some of the finest carpets and rugs ever produced will be found in the textile section. A complete room decorated with brilliant antique Persian faience will be constructed in the Sculpture Hall of the Royal Academy and care will be taken to arrange doorways, arches, etc., so that vista effects are obtained. Fine examples of Persian architectural ornament in stucco and some superb pieces of woodwork will be seen in the architectural room and there will be a section given over to the magnificent arms and armor. Illuminated books, beautiful book-bindings and miniatures collected from the most famous libraries in the world will be on view, and in the galleries devoted to painting an example of Sassanian mural painting, recently discovered at Listan, and said to be as lovely as any the Ajanta caves in India can show, will be found.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibition will be the "Study Room" arranged in the Watercolor Room at Burlington House. Exhibits will be grouped here to show how Persian art compares with the art of other countries and the relationship between Eastern and Western art. Thus, one presumes, European textiles and ceramics of different periods will be juxtaposed with Persian examples, their paintings contrasted with those produced in Europe and so on and all artistic borrowings and lendings and "influences" visibly demonstrated.

That carpets and rugs may be seen to best advantage and as nearly as possible in the light for which their coloring was designed, screens of various colors will be used to soften the bleak London light. The exhibition will be arranged, as were the others of this series, in historical sequence, and what is being done by contemporary Persian artists we shall also have the opportunity of learning.

Among the most interesting of the early exhibits are the recently discovered Lurestan bronzes. H. M. the Shah is contributing largely from the Palace collection, Imperial Treasury and National Museum, and has authorized the loan of objects from the jealously guarded mosques, which no European may enter. Russia is sending, among other valuable things, a number of famous silver, gold and bronze Sassanian vessels. To King Fuad of Egypt we shall owe the presence at the exhibition of the finest examples of Persian art in the Cairo Museum and Khedivial Library. Some of the most magnificent carpets in the world will return across the Atlantic for the occasion. All the principal European countries will open their art treasuries and send of their best. Many of the exhibits will be seen in public for the first time, and among these will be some of the latest discoveries.

The general direction of the enterprise is in the hands of Sir Reginald Blomfield, R. A., and Arthur U. Pope, art adviser to the Shah. Lectures on the art and history of Persia are being organized all over England, to take place before the opening of the exhibition and to serve as an introduction to it. Burlington House will be liberally supplied with maps, historical tables and the like, so that no one need be hampered unduly by the ignorance that many can plead of the history of Persia.

The American Institute of Persian Art and Archæology is lending valuable assistance to the project, and other supporting societies are the Association Française des Amis de l'Orient, the Deutsch-Persische Gesellschaft and the Polish Committee. The exhibition will be open until the beginning of March.

Nansen as an Artist

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

OSLO—An exhibit of about 100 water colors and lithographs by Fridtjof Nansen was opened at the Artists' Union in Oslo on the initiative of his friend, the painter, Erik Werenskiold. It was a surprise to most people to discover that Nansen was an artist, as during his lifetime he would never consent to an exhibition of his works. There were exquisite little water colors of West Norway painted in his youth, impressions of his expedition to the arctic and of his tours in the forests.

Many of the lithographs done in later years are powerful and expressive, specially notable being one of a polar bear. Some of his self-portraits are characteristic. He had given away several copies of one of them without the recipients guessing that he was the artist.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

'Frederica'

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

IN "A l'ombre des Jeune Filles en Fleurs" Proust says of a sonata composed by one of his characters: "The beauties that one discovers at once are those also of which one most soon grows tired, and for the same reason, no doubt, namely that they are less different from what one already knows. But when those first apparitions have withdrawn, there is left for our enjoyment some passage which its composition, too new and strange to offer anything but confusion to our mind, had made indistinguishable and so preserved intact; and this, which we have been meeting every day and have not guessed it, which has thus been held in reserve for us, which by the sheer force of its beauty has become invisible and has remained unknown, this comes to us last of all."

And here, of course, is an explanation of many pages, to us humorous and almost incredible, of musical history. Everybody, for example, has smiled at the critic of the time who found Mozart's quartets "much too highly spiced," and at the peppery Prince Grassalkowics who, finding the "hideous stuff" being played to him was really down on paper, tore up the parts in a rage—the same parts, by the way, someone returned to Mozart's publisher as being so full of mistakes that it was impossible to play from them (Grove). But alas, there are always scores whose beauties we have discovered and grown tired of, long before we have even heard them, scores which hold in reserve nothing confusing, new or strange and which never differ in the least from what one already knows.

Phases of Evolution

Franz Lehár's "Frederica," of which an English version by Adrian Ross has just been produced at the Palace Theater, is a musical play that ran for more than a year in Vienna, a city which, as the home of the Schönberg circle, some musicians rashly picture as a refuge for musical revolutionaries. But, obviously, like every other great city, Vienna can provide audiences which illustrate practically all the successive phases of musical evolution. Being a generic term, the word "audience" sometimes tempts us to forget that the musical cultures of the individuals who compose it are rarely parallel and may in the historical sense be separated by centuries. Even at the festivals of the International Society for Contemporary Music one encounters the musical die-hard and Bolshie sitting cheek by jowl but listening 50 years or more apart.

"Frederica" invited us back to a period when orchestral players knew, without consulting their conductor, whether they were playing "mistakes" or not, and when—as actually happened the other evening at the Palace Theater—an audience broke into applause as the curtain rose on the third act and they saw that in the parsonage garden "real" apples had replaced the "real" blossoms of act one. We reverted to the time when composers and authors were more involved in melting hearts and the course of true love (which, fortunately for them, never did run smooth) than in steel foundries, Atlantic flights and machinery that, happily, outside the musical scores which depict it, does run smooth. In 25 years from now, no doubt, there will exist old-fashioned guileless people who still derive innocent enjoyment from music inspired by the sentimental hum of dynamos, the sweet clatter of cranes, and the langorous appeal of motorcycles, riveting machines and stutter-tubs—in fact, all the tender dissonance of their youth.

Lazy Authors

But perhaps legitimately we may grumble that the authors of contemporary musical plays are lazy. For them romance belongs always to the past. Yet today in Wall Street and the London Stock Exchange emotions run just as high, and perhaps with less correction from the head, than they did in the time of Goethe and Frederica. A tape-machine ticking out its staccato news is actually as romantic as and often far more dramatic than imitation apple blossom and the singing of imitation birds. And it is conceivable that a chorus of stock-jobbers and typists might prove no less interesting than the usual villagers in fancy dress. Perhaps, like the frugal who keep their clothes in the hope that they might come into fashion again, the makers of musical plays are waiting for the completion of the romantic circle portended by the reappearance of the Viennese waltz.

The authors of "Frederica" were too indolent to invent a plot. They simply annexed an incident from the life of Goethe—a young woman sacrifices her love of him for the sake of his career—and left the composer to get on with it for two and a half hours. Lehár is burdened with the task of keeping an audience interested and amused musically while, so far as the stage is concerned, there are long periods when there is little for us to do but stare at the fruit trees in the parsonage garden at Sesenheim or admire the magnificence of Mamade Scholl's drawing-room at Strasburg. We are shown the apple blossom on Whitsunday, 1771, and the apples themselves on Sept. 25, 1779—a fitting figure of the leisurely movement of the play.

A Richard Strauss might, to fill the lacunæ, have held our attention with ingenious musical delineations of fruit and candelabra—just as Proust somehow entices us to read pages and pages of sheer description—but Lehár attempts to entertain us with music, ambitious of its kind, that in subject matter and treatment is never for a moment "different from what one already knows." One feels that in abandoning his lighter style to move in rather higher musical circles he is all the time trying to do and say the correct thing. Instead of a "Merry Widow" he gives us a staid and rather dismal spinster. The score of "Frederica" is dexterous but commonplace, in spite of the happy touches of orchestral color that now and then catch the wandering attention.

Lea Seidl came all the way from Vienna to play the title rôle and, although in some ways she is scarcely suited to the part, her artistry appealed to a very friendly audience. As Goethe, Joseph Hislop of grand opera fame gave us all the grand opera flourishes, but managed to combine them with acting that a severe critic might with some justification describe as amateurish—in the lighter forms, singers from the grand opera stage, with its cast iron conventions, must feel like a weight-lifter who is suddenly asked to dance. If the orchestra played roughly and at times played "mistakes," such blemishes were not necessarily attributable to its conductor, Jacques Heuvel. There are occasions when every conductor is tempted to believe in original musical sin.

The Passing Scene

New York

EVA LE GALLIENNE, director of the Civic Repertory Theater, New York, reopened that exemplary institution for its fifth season on Oct. 6 with a performance of "Romeo and Juliet," which she added to the theater's active plays last season. She again acted Juliet, with the other leading rôles also in the same hands as last season: Romeo, Donald Cameron; Escalus, Jacob Ben-Ami; Mercutio, J. Edward Bromberg; Nurse, Leona Roberts; Lady Capulet, Alma Kruger. A studio group has been formed at this theater, with Robert J. Ross of the acting company as director. It is intended to produce six plays this season from manuscript at special matinées. Performances of merit will be given further trial at little theater presentations in the suburbs. The object is to give training to the junior members of the company, and to discover new playwriting talent.

That Browning Play

Guthrie McGlintic holds the American rights to the Rudolph Besier drama, "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," and expects to present it in New York this season with Mrs. McGlintic (Katherine Cornell) in a leading rôle. Mr. McGlintic, it is understood, will present this drama as it was before alterations and omissions were made in England by request of the Lord Chamberlain and of several descendants of personages represented in the play.

Editing Needed

The Universal News Reels, into which a running comment by Graham McNamee is introduced, would be bettered by the simple device of writing out the talk beforehand and looking it over for defects in English. A recent issue, because of carelessness in the order of phrases, made the astonishing statement that "Sir Thomas Lipton promises to come back and win the cup for the sixth time."

"Once a Gentleman"

Edward Everett Horton has large play for his light, quizzical humor in "Once a Gentleman," a new screen comedy in which he has the support of Lois Wilson, Francis X. Bushman, George Fawcett, King Baggott and Emerson Tracy. James Cruze directed with a sustained feeling for fun this story of a butler who finds himself mistaken for a colonel arriving in New York from India. As the temporary colonel Mr. Horton makes and loses a fortune, has a splash in Long Island society, falls in and out of love and finally returns happily to the post of butler which he fills so well.

"Lilliom" Screened

Fox Pictures have made a screen version of Molnar's "Liliom," with indifferent results except for Rose Hobart's touching performance in the part Eva Le Gallienne played in the Theater Guild's production of the play. Charles Farrell was given an unfair task in the title rôle, for which he is not well cast. Why Joseph Schildkraut, who made so much of this part in the original American production, was not used in the film version is one of the inexplicable things of the motion picture world, so far as the outsider is concerned, with Mr. Schildkraut on the ground in Hollywood, and presumably obtainable. Frank Borzage's direction is capable.

Arthur Byron

Acting virtuosity is exemplified by Arthur Byron in the central rôle of Molnar's sophisticated comedy, "One, Two, Three," presented by Gilbert Miller at the Henry Miller Theater, New York. Holding the center of the stage for 80 minutes, during which he utters thousands of words, Mr. Byron plays to unflagging interest a resourceful captain of industry determined to transform into an elegant man of the world a taxi driver to whom an American girl has impulsively married herself. The taxi driver believably becomes worthy of the girl socially, and incidentally the industrial Napoleon saves from disaster a business deal in which the girl's father is concerned.

Jack Donahue

The recent passing of Jack Donahue, dancing comedian, meant much to members of the theatrical profession and to the world of playgoers. Donahue was liked by his fellow performers and the public alike, because of his unfailing good humor. He often was heard to say that he had never taken a dancing lesson, yet he reached the front rank in his line. He never bothered to count in order to come out even on the beat and on the rhythm. He just naturally moved to rhythm, performing complicated steps with a humorous touch that was all his own. In the hard school of vaudeville he mastered his stepping and learned from his audiences how to write lines that would click. Although he left school at 11, when he ran away with a traveling show, he learned to think in terms of words and so wrote magazine articles that were of interest because of their contents, not simply being printed because of the prestige of the name signed to them. He sought laughs in his stage work legitimately, that is, through cleverness.

Keeping It in the Family

Mrs. Jacob Adler, five of her children, three stepchildren and a son-in-law, make up the cast of "Millions," a version of the Rothschild drama, once known as "The Five Frankfurters," now being acted at the New Yorker Theater in Manhattan. They are appearing under the management of George Jessel, who plans to present the Adlers in repertory. They are now acting in Yiddish, though they can play in English. Part of the family, at least, could put on a drama in German. Their only regret is that Jacob Adler, long an ornament to the Yiddish stage, and who held English-speaking audiences thrilled with his Shylock, cannot be present to complete the circle, as it was long his hope to have the whole family together in one play.

Walter Huston

Walter Huston's recent success in "Lincoln" and other motion pictures have made him a fixture in Hollywood, with the demand on his services running several years ahead. He may appear on the stage again, within a year, however, in a play to be produced by Arthur Hopkins. It was in the Hopkins production of "Burlesque" that Mr. Huston finally made his mark, though he has for a dozen years past been a character actor to be reckoned with on Broadway. He had a long grind of 15 years or more before that to establish himself, appearing in kerosene circuit melodramas, and small time vaudeville. Like Grant Mitchell, Mr. Huston once carried a spear in one of Richard Mansfield's Shakespearean productions. Finally, he got a chance in Zona Gale's "Mr. Pitt," in New York. After that came a couple of Eugene O'Neill plays, and the boastful ball player in "Elmer the Great." While he was appearing in that comedy, under George M. Cohan's management, D. W. Griffith was planning his "Lincoln" and looking for an actor for the title rôle. Mr. Cohan recommended Mr. Huston, remarking that "Walter could play Grover Cleveland."

Edgar Selwyn's Views

Edgar Selwyn, playwright and producer, returns to New York from a Hollywood film producing job, with the following observations on talking pictures: Screen acting is more natural than stage acting, but screen performers would be benefited by stage experience; picture producers eventually will subsidize the theater; the theater is being stimulated by the pictures; talking pictures will develop new audiences for the theater; pictures should first of all be based on pantomime, like the old silent films, and then talk added.

E. G. S.

Opening of the 'Old Vic' Season

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Old Vic Theater, Shakespeare's "Henry IV," Part 1. Producer, Harcourt Williams. The two "Henry IV" plays, for some reason not easily comprehensible, have never received from managers quite the attention they deserve, despite the fact that they contain, in the King, Falstaff and Prince Henry, three effective and admirably contrasted acting parts, compounding as choice a blend of poetry, wisdom, satire, rhetoric, wit and humor as are to be found in anything from the same hand—qualities which together more than compensate for the relative absence of "feminine interest."

Miss Lilian Baylis and Harcourt Williams have gathered about them a clever company, which will become stronger yet when the newcomers have settled down to their work. The presence, as leading man, of John Gielgud—already, by common consent, among the foremost Shakespearean actors of the day—is alone enough to insure good houses throughout the season. His performance of the tempestuous part, Hotspur, was full of force and fire from its opening lines; and its bombast was so cleverly and naturally relieved with humor by the use of significant emphasis and meaningful gesture, that the dialogue was punctuated throughout with quite legitimate chuckles. Hotspur's exit, following upon his opening scene, drew long-sustained applause, and the audience welcomed also the all too brief duologue with Lady Percy—an episode from which Mr. Gielgud and Miss Dorothy Green drew every bit of value that the lines can be made to hold.

Miss Green would be an acquisition to any Shakespearean company. Her voice, though it is not very strong, and her stage presence are alike pleasing, while her complete command of the technique of speech, movement and gesture, her swift intelligence and her instant response to every shade of meaning in word and situation make this finished artist a worthy partner to John Gielgud.

Another interesting member of the company is Ralph Richardson, whose Prince Henry was a performance full of promise. A smooth, efficient, finely articulate actor, gifted with admirably clear enunciation, he is, I think, essentially a comedian, and was at his best in the scenes with Falstaff: but, granted that the "I know you all" monologue was something lacking in nobility—and did not show complete command over the potential harmonies of blank verse—Mr. Richardson can add dignity and repose to his other qualities, and, with more experience in Shakespearean drama, should do very well indeed. Henry Wolston's Falstaff was no more than moderately successful; principally, perhaps, because a part of it is smothered behind the beard. The fat knight's lines, however familiar, are so rich throughout that we can ill spare a word of them. Mr. Wolston, nevertheless, played with skill, and was specially effective in the "honor" monologue, which won him a spontaneous round of applause. Arthur Sangster's Henry IV was dignified and royal, but his opening speech revealed that he had not yet mastered the subtleties of Elizabethan word-music.

P. A.

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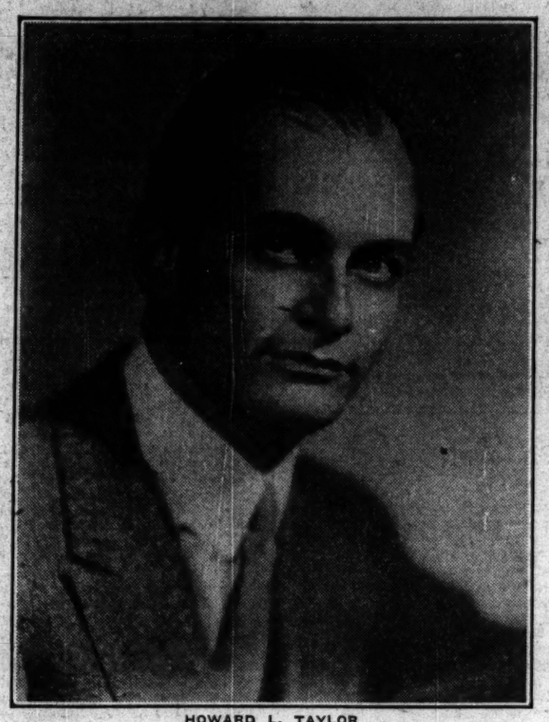
Precept and Merger

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

DOERS of things in music have in some cases quite a way of keeping themselves unobserved; and, for one example, Howard L. Taylor, president of Concert Management Arthur Judson, may be pointed to. There he stands, somewhat discernible, in spite of the obscurity which he affects. No; he's retired into the background behind somebody else, and falls altogether out of view. Useless, then, to try to fetch him permanently from shadow to sunshine; let him continue to make his achievements in the inconspicuous fashion which he prefers.

Too late, however, for him to escape notice utterly. Without thinking, no doubt, he one day discovered himself, to use a phrase that was current long ago, before people proceeded according to rule of research; discovered himself innocently to a representative of the press who was on a routine quest in the offices of his firm in the Steinway Building.



HOWARD L. TAYLOR

"I should like to tell you something," said he.

"You mean," thought I, "that you want to hide something from me; for you are a concert manager, and I am a hunter for musical information."

For the time, his intent seemed to tally with his remark; inasmuch as he did tell me something, conveying to me the impression that he had begun to work out a new idea. But he no sooner indicated it to me, than he ascribed credit for it to another man, giving his name, his occupation and his place of employment.

Tactics of Self-Concealment

So I was right after all. Mr. Taylor desired to push someone else out in front as the author and originator of the cherished plan. Tactics of self-concealment; and I'll let him know that they failed.

Having led me into his office, he set forth a theory of concert direction which sounded to me the best artistically and the poorest commercially I ever heard of. A critic might have devised it. He attributed it to a man whose line is the phonograph.

"First tried," noted he, "in the records, though I've been pressing it for a long time as desirable in the concert hall."

Let me at once refer it to the source whence I have thus fortuitously received it, leaving the man of disk and needle to find what's due him later; and let me dignify it with ever so slight an ethical signification. Let me call it the Taylor precept. Briefly I may sum up statement of it in the following words:

In your character of listener, give your attention primarily to the composer, and secondarily to the performer.

No Worry About Public

Which is so remote from doctrine I should ordinarily expect to have taught me in the sort of place where I was at this moment taught it, that I could almost doubt whether Mr. Taylor really holds the post of president of Concert Management Arthur Judson, or whether he doesn't fill the position of social adviser, or something of that description. And yet, that will hardly do, because he has had the whole organization converted to the precept, he assured me, for many years. The particular type of person he has a struggle to bring around is that known as the local concert manager.

The public? He doesn't worry about the public in the least. He entertains the conviction that the public likes tone for tone's sake, and wishes more to know the message of the masters than the manner of their interpreters. But the local manager, I gather, persists in regarding the concert in the light of a circus. What he wants to see coming to town is the acclaimed executant. He cares not what singers, violinists or pianists bring in guise of music. Only let them appear, draw a big house and cause a sensation; that to him, generally speaking, counts as success. Nevertheless, it may fall short, by Mr. Taylor's observation, of satisfying the audience that so willingly attends. The program will, of course, include some good music, but may also contain much irrelevant display.

Applause and Fees

Then, the artists themselves. The flattery of a crowded hall and noisy applause proves in most cases irresistible. And again, the big fee that goes with all this becomes an object dearly longed for. Mr. Taylor, I understand, does not easily persuade artists to surrender their show-methods. Those whom he named to me as having complied with his notions happen to be the kind that I for one regard the most highly.

And what do you think? That which he hopes for may be best accomplished, he averred, through a consolidation of the larger managing interests. "Cooperative booking," I believe is the whack wherewith argument here is driven home. Wherefore on the obverse side of the medal you have precept; and on the reverse side, merger.

Mr. Taylor did, indeed, tell me something. Moreover, he talked me, and I was perforce "Yes, yes," at every step, into big business.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — "The Windjammer," made for Pro Patria by the British Instructional Films, is a fine picture, showing life on board the good ship Grace Harwar, a full-rigged, three-masted sailing ship on a voyage from Wallaroo, Australia, to Queenstown, Ireland, via Cape Horn. Though based on a novel, "By Way of Cape Horn," by A. J. Villiers, the picture is really none the better for that, the story being the unoriginal yarn of a forlorn young man working his passage home by the longest, hardest and slowest method, as a sailor before the mast, with the usual tragic ending, following a fall when working aloft within sight of home. And all this to the usual accompaniment of sea superstitions and omens.

Nothing is gained, in this instance, by seeking the aid of a novel, and the romance does much to interfere with the detail of life in these wild seas, which, magnificently rendered, holds the interest sufficiently, as was the case in that great sea epic, "Drifters." The photography is first-rate, and some of the scenes taken aloft, showing the crew furling sails in a hurricane, retaining a precarious foothold in the storm, whether aloft or below, must have entailed high courage as well as enduring perseverance on the part of the cameraman.

The picture is directed by John Orton, but the somewhat commonplace dialogue is not fully worthy of its distinguished author, A. P. Herbert. The typical mixed crew, resembling anything and everything but sailors, as is often the way in such ships, is played by men who have actually been to sea in windjammers, led by Tony Bruce, as Jack Mitchell, the hero.

"Windjammers" was preceded by a "Secrets of Nature" film, "Start in Life," showing how plants launch their offspring on the world, and how completely the seedlings are equipped by nature for the start. Contemplation of this series is both comforting and inspiring. Every need of the young seedlings is met. The thistle seed, for example, is provided with a parachute, made of thistle down, which remains open when blown over hard-baked ground where there is no foothold, but closes like an umbrella when it is damp, so that the seed falls into the soil. Dandelions, oats—especially the wild variety—and grass have wonderful ways of finding their homes, and it is interesting to notice that grass is the most powerful growing thing of them all; overcoming every difficulty and spreading itself everywhere; whilst stone-crop, fastening itself on or forcing its way through the bare rocks, is a good second.

C. F. A.

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Australian Theater Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The legitimate stage in Australia has fallen on hard times; at the beginning of August only two musical shows, apart from vaudeville, were running in the whole Commonwealth, and only one play. Not one company was on tour.

Dozens of actors and actresses have gone abroad, many to London, some to Hollywood. Apart from a fortunate few, those remaining must be content with intermittent engagements.

Two big factors are responsible for the plight of the theater—the general financial depression and the popularity of the talkies. Large talkie theaters have been erected in most of the capitals of the Commonwealth. Intensive advertising, elaborate entertainments and lower prices have drawn the public away from the legitimate theaters, one after another of which has been closed or converted to the talkies.

Two years ago, before the talkies had arrived in Australia, 17 plays, two musical shows and a grand opera season were running in the various capital cities, and several companies were touring the provinces.

'Saint Joan' in Munich

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—Members of the Harrow School Argonauts' Club, on a holiday tour in Germany, have given a performance of G. Bernard Shaw's "Saint Joan" in the Goethe Saal. The cast included masters and six pupils of the school, and six former pupils who have just left Harrow to begin their university studies. The part of Saint Joan is taken by Phyllis MacTavish, who was a professional actress before she married. Her interpretation of the Maid of Orleans is wonderfully natural. She is the simple country lass to the end, and yet moving in the dramatic moments of the play. The young players all acted surprisingly well, and to point to one or the other as outstanding would be unfair to the rest. The play is produced by T. F. Coade, a young Harrow master. He also took the rôle of the Inquisitor, and did exceedingly well. The Goethe Saal was filled to capacity, and the performance was enthusiastically applauded.

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Mme. Jeritza as Salome

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

OF PREEMINENT interest in the season just past of the San Francisco Opera Company were the two performances of Richard Strauss's "Salome." Maria Jeritza was in the title rôle, and Gaetano Merola conducted.

Mme. Jeritza developed the force of the Wilde-Strauss drama with a characteristic personal intensity. Her Salome was not made immediately forbidding. She gave the girl a nature at first rather coquettish. From the frustration of her advances and from a strange fascination with the person of Jochanaan emerged Salome's fateful fury.

In voice she made her part completely declamatory. She undertook the dance of Salome herself, and with the exception of a few too-adventurous steps carried it off suitably. Some of the point of the dénouement of the play was dulled, through no fault of her own, when the stage management was made to think it desirable to cover Salome's prize with a red veil.

John Charles Thomas, a baritone of fine and soaring voice, was the Jochanaan. He sounded well in the broad phrases of John's preaching. Perhaps his approach to the rôle was too straightforward, whence resulted a lack of deep suggestion of his character's asceticism and its horror of wordly contact.

Sydney Rayner's Herod

Sydney Rayner, young American tenor of the Paris Opéra-Comique, put more temperament into the character of Herod. The error of his generally good performance could be sought in his too great display of energy in the portrayal of Herod's distraction. A balance of more poise was needed to keep the Tetrarch real-seeming and properly significant at important moments. Rayner's voice made strong dramatic accent in his rôle, however.

Dorothée Manski was the Herodias, rich of voice and authoritative in her characterization. Johann Riedel was a youthfully attractive Narraboth.

Despite the handicap of rushed rehearsals, a chronic difficulty of San Francisco's opera, Mr. Merola's direction achieved a sweeping and vivid performance, smoother, naturally, in the second reading of the work. The personnel of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, with Nathan Abas as concertmaster, gave unstintedly of its devotion and alert resource to a production carried out under inevitable difficulties.

No need to discourse here again on the magnificent structure of Strauss's score, its passion, its barbaric splendor, its eloquence, its swift movement in pace with the feeling of the story. Risks and hurried details in the production were forgotten in the consuming interest of a masterpiece revealed in irresistible vitality.

The diverting quintet of the Jews was sung by Giordano Paltrinieri, Ludovico Oliviero, Nullo Caravacci, Dan Steger and Millo Picco. The Nazarenes were Tudor Williams and Russell Horton. Eva Gruninger Atkinson was the Page, and Louis D'Angelo and Eugenio Sandrini were the soldiers. Armando Agnini's setting was beautiful and imaginative.

Mme. Clairbert in "Mignon"

"Mignon" gave Clare Clairbert, Belgian soprano, her first American opportunity in a rôle in her own language. She was an adept Philine, handsome, graceful, vocally confident. But her peculiarly Gallic twang of voice came out in disconcerting prominence in singing in French.

A touching and warm-spirited Mignon was Queena Mario. There was sympathy in her singing as well as in her characterization. Beniamino Gigli sang beautifully as Wilhelm. Ezio Pinza contrived ingeniously the feeble character of Lothario. As well as he sang it, the impression remained that heroic music better fits his vital voice.

Wilfred Pelletier conducted. The production was smooth and warmly enjoyable. For this, much credit was due his remarkable musical feeling and mastery of style and detail.

"Lucia" drew the season to a close. Its excellent performance disclosed an almost unexpected vitality in Donizetti's formal classic. Mme. Clairbert found her most rewarding rôle of the season as Lucia. The easy line of her acting, the confidence and skill of her singing, told equally.

Gaetano Merola conducted. As founder of the opera company and leader of many of its best performances, he received an ovation. This year, as almost invariably in the past, under his canny management, the expenses of the season were at least met by box-office income.

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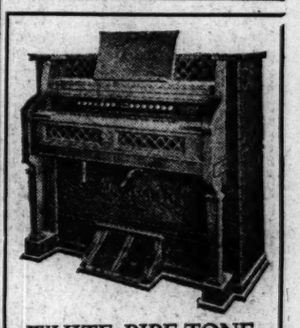

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EDUCATIONAL

What Youth Sees in College

By HARRY E. STONE
Dean of Men, West Virginia University
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE big tragedy of my life has been the fact that I did not get an education," said a middle-aged man to me the other day. "My boy is 13. He is just entering high school. He has often heard me express myself in the home. He knows that I want him to go to college and he plans to go. In fact, that is the reason I am willing to work for less money in a university town than I could earn elsewhere. I have five children. I am determined that they shall get an education. I quit school at the age of 13 and I know what it means to go through life handicapped."

Now this man gave every appearance of culture and education. His English was fairly good. His ideals were apparently high. From his conversation I could see that he had sought to exercise discrimination in the books he had read, in the things he had listened to over the radio, and in the environment he had selected for himself.

I asked him why he wanted his son to get an education—if it was because he wanted him to be able to earn more money. He replied: "I want my children to get more out of life. I want them to be better able to discriminate between what is worth while in life and what is not."

As a News Dealer Saw It

I asked the clerk of a local news dealer why so many boys want a college education. He replied: "Well, the way I see that, a young man any more ain't got no chance unless he does have an education. Take the big corporations. There's a few gets by without it but very few." "What is an education?" I queried. "Something to fit yourself to take charge of anything that's put to you," he replied as quick as a flash. "If you ain't got it you can't handle the situation." His ideas struck me as quite like those of John Dewey. He was a man of experience. He said that his belief in college education was the result of his observation of men. He cited the case of a man who had started work in a plant as a laborer, advanced to a position of authority, and finally lost out when a younger man with a college education was hired.

I asked two young fellows whose bright yellow caps proclaimed to all the world that they were freshmen, why they had come. They both replied: "To study engineering." Others frankly said that they had come to study agriculture, journalism, geology, law, medicine, business administration, and other vocations. Ours is a state university and admits students to its schools of engineering, agriculture, and pharmacy upon the completion of a four-year high school course.

I asked a college junior why she was majoring in Romance languages and minoring in English and education as a preparation for high school teaching. "Don't you know that it is very difficult for girls to get jobs in these subjects, since there is an oversupply of young women similarly trained?" I demanded. "I don't care," she said. "I am going to study what I enjoy even if I don't get a job, but I think I'll find one somewhere when I graduate. Anyway, I have worked on a newspaper in the summer and I have had a college course in reporting. I might want to continue in this field. I have enjoyed the work I have done as society editor of our afternoon paper. I may decide to become a writer."

Girls' Reasons

I asked a group of college students why girls go to college. At once a debate ensued as to their motives. Some thought that it was the hope of social preferment and the expectation of doing better in marriage. Others declared that they knew girls who really came to get an education and to prepare for a career. All seemed to feel that there was less of the genuine vocational motive than among boys.

I have been asked often in the last few years why the young are so anxious to enter college—what aims and purposes they have in coming. I have received thousands of statements from students themselves in personal interviews and on personnel blanks filled out in my office. The replies of young men give evidence that the majority are strongly motivated by economic considerations. They want to live worthy lives, but feel that they cannot do so if they are unable to earn a living for themselves. They are idealistic, but they have their feet on the ground and are asking why this or that subject is of value. They seem to doubt that the thing called culture is wrapped up in a set of college subjects.

Ruskin, in his admirable essay on "Traffic," delivered to business men in Bradford, Eng., just as the Civil War was coming to an end in America, said: "The entire object of true education is to make people not merely do right things, but enjoy the right things:—not merely industrious, but to love industry—not merely learned, but to love knowledge—not merely pure, but to love purity—not merely just, but to hunger and thirst after justice." No nobler aim was ever expressed for education, yet are these things inconsistent with the obligation of a university to promote research in the biological, physical and social sciences? Are they inconsistent with training that will make abler and more ethical reporters, editors, engineers, doctors and business men? Must efficiency in the vocations be obtained at the expense of motives that are nobler? Is Lindbergh less cultured because he attended a college of engineering and later took up aviation? And what of a Lincoln in law, a Burbank in horticulture, a Masefield and an Edison who did not go to college?

Are we not too likely to forget that some may prepare to earn a living first and devote the later years of economic independence to a life of service and high ideals in a chosen career? Others may be able while young to build a great cultural foundation and place thereon in later years a vocational superstructure. Some may not go to college, yet may develop into cultured and able men in certain vocations through the influence of home, church and friends, and because somewhere they have learned the fine art of discrimination as to what is worth while in life.

Why Five Times as Many?

Why are more than a million young men and women attending the higher institutions of learning in the United States today while not one-fifth this number were enrolled at the beginning of the present century? Is it not because innumerable occupations today require a college training? Is it not that young people have seen what has happened to men now middle-aged who did not get an education when they were young? Is it not a vague feeling on the part of youth, rather than certain knowledge arrived at through the reasoning processes, that somehow a college education will enable them to improve their condition in life, to count for more, and to serve the world better? Their fathers know, even if they do not, that they will need both a broad foundation and a specialized vocational training if they are to cope with the changing situations of this marvelous century. They want for their sons and daughters the broader environment for the impressionable years of their life that a college campus offers. They desire for them greater versatility and adaptability. They want them to find themselves through religion, friends, books, work, play, and obstacles which they have been prepared to meet and conquer. Few young men enter college with athletics, fraternities, social life, and the "sideshows of college" as final goals. They look upon these as means to an end they have in view—the gaining of that something they cannot define but for which they yearn—an education. Some of their motives may be selfish. They are human. Underneath their superficial interests are more serious long-time aims and purposes than modern fiction about college men would lead us to believe.

The accumulated wisdom of the ages is not all that makes up education, however, today. The power to observe accurately, interpret, wisely, and render such service as will enable us to carry our economic load is also needed if we are to be happy and successful.

Above—Children of Clairbourn School Dramatizing the Coming of Indiana's Colony to California.

Left—Clairbourn Schoolhouse.

To Teach Children True Values

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pasadena, Calif.

THE Clairbourn School in Pasadena bears as its motto, "Vérité sans Peur" (Truth Without Fear). It was in this spirit that the school was opened with only four children in January, 1926. It grew out of the feeling of need on the part of a small group of mothers for a school environment which would be spiritually as well as mentally constructive. During the four years following, the school has grown from a kindergarten held in the home of one of the mothers to a school covering the work of kindergarten and seven elementary grades, with a membership of 37. A large building with sunny class and work rooms and ample space for outdoor activities has been provided.

This school aims to teach to its children true values. In this day and age when many people think that the possession of money makes them superior, these children learn that superiority resides in wholesome ideas rather than in people. They learn also to recognize the good qualities in the people of other nations and so become world-minded.

The spirit of free unfoldment is noticeable in the school. The children are not stuffed with facts, but grow into the finest individualities possible. It is like a home. The children of all ages make up a family. The child learns citizenship right there in the family group. He must shoulder his own responsibilities. He also has certain rights which he learns. Each child as he joins the group takes on his own duties—the arrangement of flowers, of chairs, the raising of the flag, the placing of song books on the piano. He feels his importance in the group, his place in it. And with the idea of universal harmony, the child learns to enjoy and to contribute to the harmony of the little home school.

An assembly is held each morning that brings the family all together. Once a week a program of entertainment is given which is arranged by a committee of children and which utilizes the gifts of the children in music, recitation, impromptu speaking, dramatization, dancing. Each day's assembly recognizes the child's duty to his Maker, to his country, to his fellow schoolmates and to self.

Then the children go to their classrooms. There are the most modern equipment, the atmosphere of a home, fine pictures, delightful books, splendid music. There are flowers. The children who wish to do so make and tend their own little gardens. A great deal of the work of the school is carried on out-of-doors. Any sort of reprimand is rare—the children are led, not forced.

Correct speech and dramatization receive much attention. During last year the history of Pasadena was studied by the entire school as the school project—the Indians, the Spaniards, the coming of the "Indiana Colony." Gradually during the year little sand table scenes took their places about the house showing different episodes of Pasadena's history. Paintings were made and pictures collected, clay modeling was done. In all these ways and in the building of a large adobe house and two "play cities" studies were made of the manners, customs and activities of the various periods. The culmination of this work was in the giving of a play-pageant called "Pasadena" at the end of the year's work in June. "Cinderella" was also given at that time in French. The dramatic work of the school includes French plays. This all results in bringing the children out into capabilities that are unawakened in ordinary school work. The complete lack of self-consciousness in the children when doing anything unusual—doing it for all—not for the glory of self—is very beautiful. They are eager to help each other and to go out and take their own parts in the whole.

The great idea of the Clairbourn School is to free children from the conventional and stereotyped activities to which they have been bound and to give them freer and greater living. There is freedom in this school because of the understanding of law. The children are unrestrained, but there is no lawlessness.

'Article Class' in Business College

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE telephone rang in the president's office of a business college. A girl was wanted to fill a vacancy.

"Yes," the president answered, "I can send over a Miss Brown who takes dictation very rapidly, and is an able typist."

"But this position requires something more than mere perfection in the job itself," the enquirer explained.

She was looking for "background, poise, and breadth of vision" in the applicant in addition to a knowledge of stenography, the head of the business college remarked to a visitor, and then told his methods of developing these more intangible qualities in students in his business college.

"We try to develop a breadth of thinking and a desire to read—in these girls who come to us with so little real background," said the president who was Paul Moser, founder of the Moser Business College in Chicago, and this year acting as president of the National Commercial Teachers' Federation. "Though living in a big city, many of these girls are very provincial, having little interest in things about them. Most of them have traveled not at all. Some of them have read only the books prescribed in high school.

"I find that reading up-to-the-minute magazine articles to them for dictation wakes them up and starts them on new paths of thinking," Mr. Moser said as he swung around to a pile of the best current magazines on his desk. "How to Play Office Golf," "What to Know About Stocks," "Can You Loaf," "Where Every Prospect Pleases," "Pilgrims to Success Ride Hobbies" were some of the titles of the articles he had already used.

"It would be easier, of course, to pick up some textbook on dictation," he said, "and read a speech from Patrick Henry or Daniel Webster, but these paragraphs are dry as dust to the average girl of today, and only when she is truly interested does her speed in taking dictation increase.

"The hardest work I ever do is to keep a supply of fresh articles. You see not any magazine opened to any page will answer our purpose. The articles must be interesting and lively, have a good everyday living vocabulary, give information, and (you may be surprised at this) they should be funny. Girls need to be trained to appreciate good humor and to have a sense of humor themselves. It helps them to get along with others in an office. Besides, when they are thoroughly interested in what I am reading, they become more receptive and are willing to listen to other things I have to say. I can insert a few remarks here and there about office decorum, and what employers expect, etc., just by the way. And the remarks go home much more effectively to an alert interested group than if I tried to moralize in a formal way."

Books are often referred to in this "article class," for Mr. Moser has shelf upon shelf of good books which he has not only read himself, but which he has indexed and cross-indexed for clever quotations, character studies, plots, and whatever attracts his attention to be recorded in his book diary.

"That reminds me of such and such a book," he will say in the midst of reading an article, or "if you haven't read such and such a book, you are missing a great treat." The girls have such a good time laughing over the articles read that they are very alert when other possible sources of enjoyment are pointed out, and invariably, a few days later, a library copy of the book mentioned will be found slipped into an arm full of school books.

Definite vocabulary building is also accomplished in this "article class." Often a sentence is dictated with a significant word omitted. The whole class tries to fill in the blank. Guesses are ventured. Synonyms are offered. Finally the missing word is announced and the difference between it and the synonyms learned. That word is seldom forgotten when discovered in its context in this dramatized way.

"I object to too much formal English," he said. "It is easy to get a long list of words like 'affect, effect, enquire, inquire, precede, proceed,' but these words taken as mere single words are tiresome and seldom remembered. Take a live conversational sentence of a good current magazine, see the word used in its setting, and then it stays."

Nine times out of ten, it is claimed, when an employer tries out an applicant, he picks up the nearest newspaper and begins dictating. A girl well trained in writing business letters might fall flat on newspaper dictation, but with a little practice on magazine articles or newspaper editorials she is well prepared.

College trained girls more than any others appreciate the "article class" because they understand better the allusions and references. But this, Mr. Moser believes, is the very reason why such a class is needed.

In trying to place girls in positions, he depends very much on how they have responded to the paragraphs read from the magazines. Through these responses he can tell something of a girl's disposition and background, how much she knows beyond the typing and shorthand, and what kind of an office she would fit into.

Up-and-coming ideas are introduced in other classes. "Stocks and bonds" are taught by analyzing the financial page of the daily paper because this, Mr. Moser thinks, makes the subject more vital.

"A day at the office" is one of the dramatic episodes staged a few times each year in this school to show some of the practical sides of working in an office. Here with Mr. Moser in the rôle of employer, the girls learn how they must work under the pressure of many interruptions, telegrams, and distractions. A few old-fashioned spelling bees are another feature which keep the students on their toes with interest and hard work.

The young lawyer who started out 17 years ago with a few clients on one hand and three pupils in typewriting on the other soon saw which way the path was leading. Perhaps it is just as well that the number of pupils grew faster than the clients. At any rate the school has grown to an average enrollment of 1500. Many lives have been enriched by Mr. Moser's progressive methods, but the "article class" is the one most often inquired about by the "old grad."

Books for Teacher and Children

II—Early Work in Literature

By DOROTHY THODY
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In this series of 11 articles appearing on Tuesdays and Saturdays a teacher in England answers some of the questions commonly asked by young teachers searching for the best material. The books mentioned are published in England and in most cases also in the United States. They are intended merely by way of suggestion as to type of literature and may be supplemented through the help of booksellers, libraries, and publishers' lists. Many publishers on both sides of the Atlantic issue beautiful illustrated editions of the classics at reasonable prices, and in the case of the sagas, epics and similar literary material, many collections of stories wisely selected and suitable for young people are available.

LONG before the reading age, nursery rhyme, jingle, fable and folklore will have marked the first advance along the way of literature. We, as a people, did not need to wait until the invention of printing placed books within our grasp, in order to enjoy stories. Rather did the insatiable demand for stories and still more stories, the joy of recorded thought, itself bring into being the press. Before that hour, came the listening time, and the days of the voice, when jongleur and troubadour, all the great company of the bards, traveled the country to recount, in hall and bower, epic and romance, and to sing, in the light of leaping fire and torch, the wild sagas of the youth of the world. Analogous to that time is the little child's own delight in listening, and much of his later leaning toward literature is determined in those early days.

Any examination of the traditional tales of the minstrels will show how simple in conception these were—black was black and white was white—the hero remained the hero, and the deeds of a whole world were calmly wrested from legend and record to add luster to his name, as in the Mabinogion of the Welsh, for instance, from whence the Arthurian Cycle traveled to ancient Brittany, grew beloved in Normandy, and famous in Britain when the Conqueror brought over his own minstrels, who sang again in wild places the story of the great warrior. In each place, by each singer, the saga was enriched—one invented, another improved, another adapted material from a different source—and so the national hero came to his place in the literature of this people. This cycle is not the only one to repeat itself, but it is easily the most beloved and inspiring for those who love the English tradition, and has fired writers from Taliesin to Tennyson.

Just as the youth of the world loved its stories on broad simple lines, so the little child loves his, today. Just as our listening forefathers loved to hear the same tales told and retold, so the little child never wearies of repetition; indeed, his favorite tales are those in which a refrain sets him joining in with vigor, and everyone knows how often he cries "again" when the teller has brought his vessel safe to port. Just as the great house loved to gather in the hall when the pressing business of the day was over, and in that elementary sense of leisure go journeying over half a world to the throb of the harp-strings, so the little child demands "time" in the telling of his story. You must sit, forsooth, and put away anything your hands have held. The story told in the nursery while you darn small socks, or in the schoolroom while you correct the haphazard folding of gay paper boxes, is only half a story. The preliminary settling down, the conviction that there is "time" for what is gay and tender and exciting and beautiful, will leave its mark upon the baby for his good.

As a Jewel in a Setting

At first the stories need to be short but the more frequently the story period occurs, the more quickly the children reach the stage of desiring and appreciating longer narratives. As often as possible these will be read. Bible stories, for instance, though they will be illustrated with all the detail at the teacher's command (if the child be old enough for detail) will be read direct, dropped as a jewel into the setting already prepared. Strive as you may, you will never find simpler and lovelier words to tell the story of Bethlehem than are already set down. The book on your knee, the account half memorized that you may be mentally free to see the pictures as they arise, you begin: "And there were . . . shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night." (Luke 2:8.) Unconsciously, beauty of expression to fit beauty of thought, becomes part of the child's ideal.

With many stories, of course, and extracts from books and poems, it is necessary to tell the account, at any rate at first. Children listen entranced to the skillful presentation of parts of Kingsley's "Water Babies," George Macdonald's allegories, (from "Phantastes," "The Princess and the Goblins," "At the Back of the North Wind"), some of Perrault's fairy tales, stories of Hiawatha, etc. In the telling, the voice must be modulated, gesture slight, opportunity afforded for laughter and question and comment, language chosen with infinite care to befit the thought behind it. When the stories are already familiar, the reading of originals will follow, and may be approached by some such routes as these: "Those stories you have liked so much about Hiawatha were written by a man named Longfellow. Listen to the way he tells them," and then you read, perhaps the lines about old Nokomis and the baby, or the building of the canoe with the squirrel chattering and pushing in his endeavor to help.

It is seldom thereafter that the class will want to hear you tell those tales in your own words—and very thorough may be your lessons in humility. A little boy of four, hearing the delicious lines where Hiawatha walks, a little child, through the forests with his bow and arrow, and the teasing animal friends peep and laugh at him round the trees, said, "It's much nicer than the story you told us." Or in the case of the Water Babies, the man Kingsley may be mentioned and then a little read, say from the part about Mrs. Bedoneby-as-you-did. And so on!

Illustrated Editions

The young teacher will find a good deal of help in Sara Cone Bryant's books: "How to Tell Stories to Children," and "Stories to Tell to Children." Other books of a similar sort are, "Book of Stories for the Story Teller," "Song and Stories for the Little Ones," "The Story Teller and His Pack." Delightfully illustrated editions of collections of the famous folk and fairy tales are available. In recent years various publishers in both England and the United States have produced beautiful editions of children's classics. "Alice in Wonderland" is one of these, though this book is essentially for older children. Indeed, many people are debarred from its whimsies by having had them presented too early. Then the book is labeled "silly," and the reader poorer.

Poetry for the early period in literature is dealt with in a later paper, though of course we have already made a start here with "Hiawatha."

With regard to illustrations: these are not always necessary but if carefully chosen they are certainly a help. The child has only his own little experience from which to visualize a wider world, and some—the slum baby and the town child, for instance—are more hampered than others. We know how often pictures have helped us, and it is worth an effort to obtain the right material for a class.

Finally—it is toward the understanding of "whatsoever things are true . . . lovely . . . and of good report," that all our efforts in literature are directed, and it is with our faces toward the sun that we echo George Winthrop Young's desire for the kindergarten:

Yours are the morning and the day:
You should be taught of wind and light;
Your learning should be born of play.

Statement Corrected

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have seen an article in the Monitor of Saturday, Sept. 20, concerning Bread Loaf, signed with the initials E. L. K. In this there is one mistake which I should like to be allowed to correct.

In this article I am given the credit for having initiated the Bread Loaf idea and also for having steered the Middlebury Language Schools through their first years. Much to my regret, I cannot claim this honor. Both Bread Loaf and the Language Schools were founded by Dr. Edward Day Collins, who had, under the presidency of Dr. Thomas, conducted the schools for several years. When I came to Middlebury in 1921 they were already demonstrating the value of the experiment and my part has been little more than steering what was already launched. Dr. Collins resigned in 1924 and a little more responsibility for these schools fell directly upon me, but the credit for the initiation and the idea belongs entirely to Dr. Collins.

I can claim a little larger share in the Writers' Conference at Bread Loaf which follows the regular session of the English School. That was started in 1926, as your article says, at the suggestions made by Robert Frost and John Farrar, who have befriended it from the very first. Since I have been directly responsible, the real credit for the success of Bread Loaf in both schools belongs to the late Wilfred E. Davison, formerly of the Middlebury College faculty, and Dr. Robert M. Gay, who has succeeded him.

Hoping that this correction can be made in consideration of the great services rendered by Dr. Collins, I am

Very sincerely yours,
Paul D. Moore.

Middlebury, Vt.

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THE HOME FORUM

From One Pantry to Another

TO WAKEN this superb autumn morning with a thought of Leuconoe's strainer would seem to indicate a domestic mood. There is in the season, I believe, an impetus toward domesticity quite as powerful as the more commonly acknowledged antipodal one toward vagabondage. Both are easily explained as cosmic calls—the one an admonition for the children of earth who store their nuts and grain and honey, the other for the winged migratory tribes. Whoever is sufficiently attuned to nature's voice hears and heeds them together with the shy and silent brotherhoods for whom they are intended.

For my part I find that whatever resentment I have harbored toward canning during the hot summer days invariably gives way in this time of warning. I become one with the squirrels and woodpeckers and bees. I can because it is the time to can, because I no longer have any choice in the matter, because I must. I no longer consider the tediousness of the task but rather its true values. I see beauty in a row of bright jelly glasses cooling on the window sill preparatory to the final sealing. I find æsthetic delight in the successive kettlefuls of aromatic jams, butters, preserves, honeys and sirups that pass from stove to pantry. I rise to shameful heights of superiority as my shelves receive their savory burden.

It was something of all this—a blending of the colors, scents and tastes peculiar to my happy autumn brand of domesticity—that I fancy to have been subsumed by my matinal thought of Leuconoe's strainer. Leuconoe's strainer, perhaps I need to explain, is an epithet of my own coining for a certain domestic utensil in the Roman collection of the Field Museum. The name itself derives from Horace's friend of the Carpe diem ode, she being the only Roman lady of my acquaintance to whom I felt privileged to ascribe ownership. She I knew had possessed some utensil of the kind. This, then, was hers, the very one to which she dutifully turned after the Sabine poet's gentle rebuke. So I was convinced on that autumn day when first I saw it, nor has my opinion altered with the passing of five autumns.

My vision of the strainer, it is true, grows dimmer with the years. I no longer plainly see the design of perforations that brought me so suddenly and sharply home, as years of study had not, to "the grandeur that was Rome." Yet it remains for me a sign and symbol as does neither lamp ner chair nor table of the surrounding exhibit. Until that moment of contact I did not know what the fall of the Empire meant to me; since then I have been acutely aware of a great personal loss. My own kitchen boasts not a single utensil of similar æsthetic value. I long, and long in vain, for tools worthy of the material with which I work, tools reflecting in some degree the beauty of the shapely, colorful fruits of autumn—peaches, pears, apples, grapes. I sigh for the pots and pans of yesteryear! Ubi sunt?

I consider that in my grandmother's yellow earthenware fruit jar of simple geometric design and crude glazing, long since promoted from pantry to studio, I have an approach toward the æsthetic in things culinary; yet my experience tells me that Roman jars and amphora were markedly superior. I am inclined to view my treasured early American flax-wheel as something precious in form and design; yet I doubt not that Roman spinning wheels were something better still. The beauty of colonial pewter, brass and copper utensils of the homely sort stands surpassed by the kitchen wares of Rome. It may be that the near future holds that combination of the æsthetic and utilitarian which I now mourn even as it holds a period of flowering for all the arts. When the golden age of our own culture arrives I shall know it by the contribution it makes to my kitchen and pantry.

I should like it to be distinctly understood that it is not for lost luxuries I sigh. I scorn with Horace himself that pomp and affectation which he blightingly termed Persian, at the same time uniting with him in admiration of the golden mean. Was he, the sweet moralist, sincere in his professions? I believe we have the answer in a late book on the Sabine Farm. A villa of twelve rooms seems not too much to allow to a devotee of simplicity. There is a lesson in moderation in the tiny banquet room, "twenty feet by thirteen," and in the modest atrium and in the poet's own bed chamber, likewise identified in the ruins near Tivoli. All, all seems as it should be from garden to fish pond. Here indeed was the abode of plain living and high thinking, "with nature as a constant companion."

No more fitting subject could offer for these spicy canning days. My thoughts flit across the centuries from pantry to pantry. At this season I do not find the poet lavishing "all the golden day" on a carmina in the Sapphic measure; he is engaged in a more timely occupation. Already there is a frown on the brow of venerable Mount Soracte; soon will come the snow. Now is the time of harvest; now the poet is superintending the making of his Sabine vintage, some of which he will bottle and seal with his own hands in honor of his dear friend Mæcenas. He has, I am joyed to discover, the keenest appreciation of my own culinary tasks, they being strictly in keeping with his Sabine philosophy. However I am not to escape my scolding; he quickly detects my foibles and launches forth in characteristic fashion. Shall I permit it? Perhaps it would be wise to change the subject. I shall ask him about the little men of Farther India of whom Pliny tells—but my pan of jelly reaches the boiling point, and I return not by the Via Nomentana and the Porta Pia, but by a more direct route.

Just in time! However, all is well, and I continue to delight in the mingled aromas of wild fox grapes and Bartlett pears and quinces. Here surely are the aristocrats of autumn smells, delectable, ambrosial. They waft me once more toward Pliny's little men of Farther India "who eat naught, and live by the smell of apples." At this season it seems not too much to believe. I am more inclined to wonder why the rest of us do not do likewise. My partner of the pantry is a rank dissenter, and so all the others whom I approach with the subject. Yet Horace, I fancy, might have shared my credulity.

A strange, strange bond. Always the thought of him is endowed with the acuteness of that of a personal friend. And yet how few are the personal friends to whom I may speak of him with the certainty of understanding, how few the neighbors to whom his name would carry any significance whatever. There is, I am convinced, no poet of our own land or language who is so closely intertwined with my experience and emotions, none perhaps who could so successfully survive three months of classroom intimacy. Shakespeare, alas, is a mere myth beside him. Do I know his (W. S.'s) preferences and aversions, his fond ambitions, his devout beliefs, his delightful superstitions, his adventures in friendship, his taste in homes and gardens? I do not, though I could well wish it otherwise. I should be shy of encounter with him, at a loss for conversational topics in spite of his reputed universality.

But with the dear Sabine poet, how different! I should know his inmost thoughts almost without the need of words, having shared in such delightful fashion his every mood and whim. And his pastimes, are they not my own—"making the clods fly in the garden, watching the fish in the pond, pulling a weed from the flower bed"? And have we not also our common adventures in simplicity, domesticity, and poesy? I should have no fear of showing him my crude metrical translations of a favorite ode or two, knowing that though he smiled it would be with kindliness, and though he advised me to return to my pantry, the scolding would be tempered with a sly twist of the ear. Ah, dear friend, when I am all but lost in the maze of humanistic symposia it is your name that sets me straight. Yours was indeed the via media. F. H.

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Lanterns of Florence

ON SOME of the finest of the old Florentine palaces may be seen splendid wrought iron lanterns, set at the corners; and adding, with the rows of iron torch holders and rings for the placing of banners or the hitching of horses, to the rich and stately impression of the whole.

These "fanali" or "lumiere" were not, however, a mere ornament which any wealthy citizen might affix to his house, but rather a visible testimony upon the part of the city government to great achievements or service. When, for example, Amerigo Vespucci sent an account of his western voyage to the Gonfaloniere Piero Soderini, at the close of the fifteenth century, this latter obtained a decree from the Republic to send fanali to the palace of the Vespucci family, upon which in honor of Amerigo they burned three days and three nights.

Some of the most splendid of these lanterns are those upon the great Palazzo Strozzi, which are the work of the celebrated craftsman Niccolo Grosso, better known as Il Caparra, who made them upon the design of Benedetto da Majano. They are held to be the richest and most beautiful models of such work existing, noble adjuncts of the magnificent palace upon the corners of which they are set.

This Grosso was, according to Vasari, as obstinate and independent in his character as he was skilled in his craft. He never allowed credit to anyone for whom he executed commissions, always requiring money on account; and, for this reason, Lorenzo de' Medici nicknamed him "Il Caparra," which means "earnest money," by which name he is better known than by his own.

On one occasion the captains of the Guelph party employed him to make a pair of andirons; and, knowing the work to be finished, frequently sent to demand them. Il Caparra, however, always replied: "I sweat and toil over my furnace, and I want my money brought to me." "They then," relates Vasari, "sent for the work, saying that if he went for the money he should at once be paid. But he obstinately insisted upon the money being brought to him. At this the provveditore became angry, because the captains wished to see the andirons, and he sent saying that Caparra had received half the money, and if he sent the andirons he should have the remainder. Upon this Caparra gave the page one of the andirons, telling him to take it, and if they would bring him the rest they should have the other, but it was his until then. When the officials had seen his admirable workmanship they sent the money to the shop, and he sent them the other andiron."

Surely only in so republican a city as the Florence of that age could even the most skilled workman have assumed so uncompromising an attitude toward the governing body! But Caparra, hammering away at his anvil, knew too well the worth of his work, and also his own standing as a Florentine craftsman, to be intimidated when he had taken his stubborn stand upon what he had laid down as a rule; and he manifested this in all his business transactions, even with the great Magnifico himself. For it is further related that Lorenzo de' Medici "wished to have ironwork to send away so that the excellence of Caparra might be made known." "Accordingly he went in person to his shop" (surely a signal honor), "and happened to find him at work on some things for poor people, for which he had received money on account. When Lorenzo made his request, Caparra would not promise to serve him before he had served the others, saying that they had come to the shop before him, and that their money was worth as much as Lorenzo's."

It was to this hardy and honest workman that the Strozzi family owed its magnificent lanterns, with their richly wrought design in which figures the Strozzi device of the three moons; lanterns which, after hundreds of years, still witness to the power and importance of those citizens upon whose houses they were set.

Pond of the Lilies

Far back in the jungle where the salt water reaches but rarely, and then only in the highest tides, in a slight depression surrounded by splendid forest trees, lies the pond of the lilies. Small, occupying but a few acres, it is nearly covered by a most luxurious growth of water-lilies in great variety.

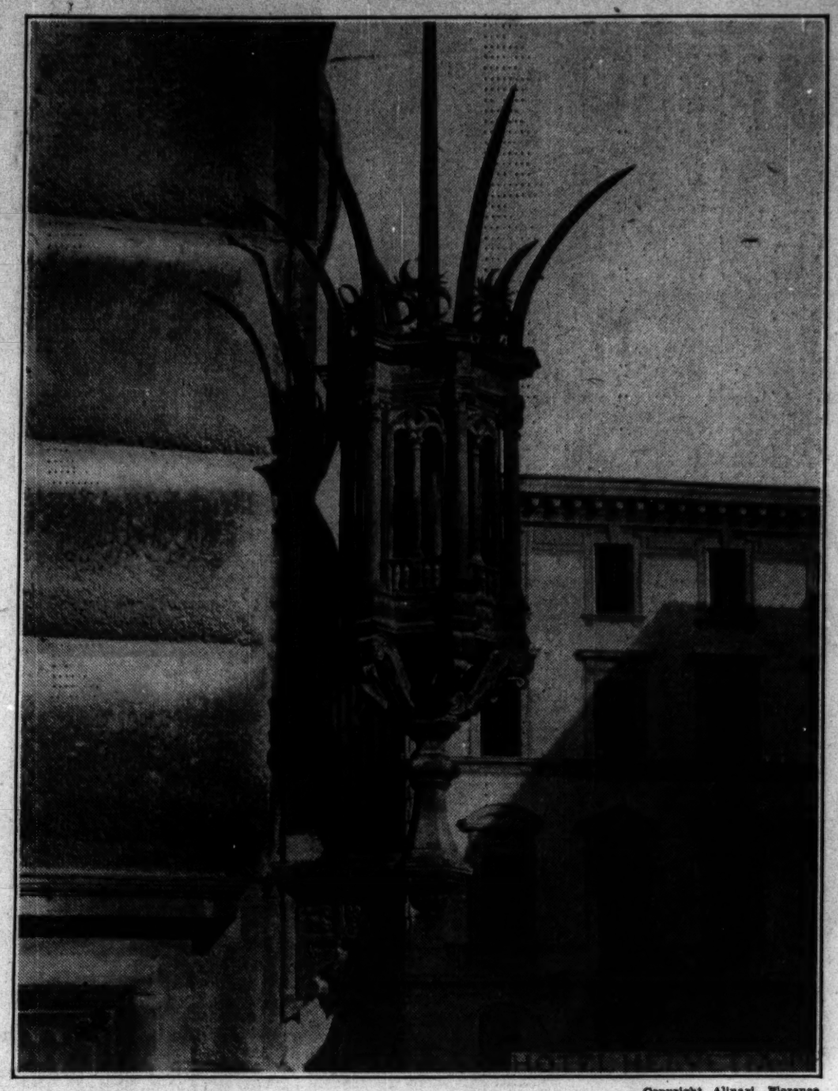
Tiny cabombas with yellow flowers and round leaves no larger than a half-dollar, nympheas with fine white flowers similar in size and form to the white lily of the lakes and ponds of the northern country, were interspersed with others bearing lovely pink and red flowers, their satiny green leaves as large as a dinner-plate or larger. Just at the head of the pond where the stream poured in its slow, brown water there grew a number of that most extraordinary plant, the huge Victoria Regia. This is the largest known of all the water-lilies, with huge, snowy white flowers with rosy centers, the thick incurving petals spreading, when the flower is fully open, over a circle fully eight inches in diameter. The monster leaves, many of them over three feet in diameter with upturned fluted edges, are capable of bearing up a little child or a whole family of ducks or any of the other birds which haunt these waters. It is for the most part a plant of the fresh water streams and ponds, and in this instance it thrived only at the mouth of the stream whose constant current, though slow, was sufficient to keep the faintly salted water of the highest tides from reaching the roots of the big lily, even in the dryest season. It spread its great flat leaves over the water in an almost unbroken sheet from bank to bank, leaving but a narrow strip of clean, coffee-colored water in the centre where the current was strongest. The smaller white lilies, and the tiny yellow ones grew up to the edge of the Victoria and spread its great sheets all over the rest of the pond, the spaces between their masses being filled for the most part with cabombas, their tiny imbricated leaves filling the angles between the larger leaves of the nympheas.—From "Under the Roof of the Jungle," by CHARLES LIVINGSTON BULL.

Lines From Scotland

Radiance of morn
When Summer is born,
Gold of the whin and the broom and the corn,
Splendor of heather,
Magic of weather
Blending the mists and the islands together.

Murmur of bees,
Winds in the trees,
Ripple of streamlets and sounding of seas,
Rustle of wings,
Songs the dawn sings
Are far and faint echoes of heavenly things.

By M. RAMSAY.



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A Lantern on the Palazzo Strozzi, Florence

The Cock

Look to your courage, birds of the sky,
Reticent veery and meadow lark,
This night a barnyard creature's cry
Derisive and shrill pierces the dark.

Arrogant, strident, boastful fowl,
Strutting abroad when the world is gray,
Crow you may well that doff the cowl
Of shade from each returning day.

With clicking heels and colored coat,
Crested, beating your flightless wings,
You march before this cow and goat
As though parading before kings.

Yet, hearing Peter thrice deny
His Lord, it was a cock that hurled
The outraged, startled, ageless cry
That heralded the light of a world.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

Color in La Paz

The colours that we see from our window are remarkable. The mountains here and there seem to be painted with yellow ochre. Occasionally we see a stripe of Indian red, while, towering up above them all, is grand Illimani, one of the three highest mountains in this land of tremendous peaks, its head and shoulders always clad in spotless, perpetual white.

The La Paz River rushes turbulently through the city, its muddy, yellow waters dashed to foam in its eagerness to get on to the Atlantic, for we have crossed the watershed between the great oceans, and, after toilsomely climbing for four hundred miles from the Pacific, and after crossing two great ranges of the Andes, one of which at its lowest pass is almost three miles above the sea, we have come to the great divide, the roof of South America. . . .

But there are other interesting things to see from our window besides mountains and rivers and the edge of the great saucer in which La Paz lies so snugly. The level, flat, red-tiled roofs, covering so many acres, show that here is a large city, large at least for the heart of the Andes, a city of seventy thousand people, the most populous and important place in all the republic of Bolivia. . . .

A constant kaleidoscope of changing hues is that narrow cobble-paved highway below us. Here comes a woman in voluminous skirts that stand out all around her, reminding us of boyhood's days, when wide hoops were fashionable; but a feminine friend more versed in such matters tells us that the effect is produced not by hoops, but by very full skirts, and several of them, one over another.

However little we understand such things, we know bright colours when we see them, and of all flower-gardens the Indian and Cholo (half-breed) women of La Paz take the prize. Reds of all shades and tints pass our window constantly in these full, flaunting skirts, until we think the natives have all adopted Eugene Field's maxim,

"Any colour, so long as it's red,
Is the colour that suits me best."

But as soon as we conclude that they all dress in flaring red, a group of women in yellow, sky-blue, orange, grass-green, or purple comes along.

One can never look out of our window in La Paz in the daytime without seeing this moving procession of colour, the brightest and most striking to be seen on the planet. Cairo and Bombay are full of bright and gay costumes, but for pure, unadulterated colour La Paz outstrips them all.—FRANCIS E. CLARK, in "The Continent of Opportunity."

Die unangetastete Vollkommenheit des Menschen

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALS eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft einst in einem modernen prächtigen Geschäftsgebäude auf den Fahrstuhl wartete, bewunderte sie die Wände aus reinem weißem Marmor. Ihre Höhe verlieh der glatten, ununterbrochenen, weiß schimmernden Fläche einen ausnehmenden Reiz. Während sie sich über diese reine und schöne Einfachheit freute, kam ihr der Gedanke: Wie wunderbar wäre es, wenn mein Bewußtsein immer so wäre! Angenommen, dies wäre keine überdeckte Halle, sondern nur eine Mauer irgendwo im Freien, und ich säße oben darauf,—wie unmöglich könnte mich da jemand erreichen! Es könnte ein auf Raub bedachter Straßenräuber unten stehen und denken, ich sei allein und schutzlos; wäre er aber nur darauf angewiesen, die Mauer zu erklettern, so wäre er hilflos.

Das stimmt. Der größte Athlet der Welt könnte nicht eine hohe Mauer aus poliertem Marmor erklettern. Zwar ist es schon vorgekommen, daß jemand mit Hilfe von verschiedenen Vorsprüngen an der Außenseite eines Gebäudes bis zum Dach emporgeklettert ist. Aber bei aller Stärke, Erfahrung und Findigkeit könnte selbst er jene polierte Marmorwand nicht erklettern. Gerade in ihrer Glätte liegt ihre schützende Unbesteigbarkeit.

Was für ein freudiger Tag wäre es, wenn das menschliche Bewußtsein immer so rein und unbefleckt wäre wie jener glänzende Marmor! Und wie ruhig könnte man sogar auf die entschlossensten Anstürme des Irrtums hinuntersehen und über ihre Wirkungslosigkeit nur lachen! Denn wenn wir selber in die Wand reinen Denkens kein Loch machen, mit Hilfe dessen der Irrtum sich festhalten und zu klettern beginnen kann, kann er uns nie berühren. Seine Versuche sind vergeblich, und wir werden an des Psalmisten Erklärung über den Gottlosen: „Der Herr lachet sein" erinnert.

Laßt uns den Irrtum nicht verdrießen! Das gibt ihm einen Halt; denn wenn er einem Christlichen Wissenschafter die Freude rauben kann, hat er bereits einen beträchtlichen Teil der Mauer seines Denkens erklettert. Können wir trotz des Irrtums lachen, so beweist dies, daß wir ihn nicht fürchten; denn man lacht nie über etwas, was man fürchtet. Und laßt uns, während wir lachen, unsere Wand geistiger Lauterkeit weiter blank machen! Es erfordert viel Arbeit, den Marmor in jenem Geschäftsgebäude blank zu halten. Obgleich er von Anfang an weiß und rein war, muß er stets rein gehalten werden. Die Nachlässigkeit eines einzigen Tages würde einen Unterschied zeigen. Ebenso hat Gott den Menschen rein und vollkommen gemacht; aber wir müssen täglich und stündlich bedacht sein, daß wir den Menschen durch kein Mal der Erfindung des sterblichen Gemüts getrübt sehen. Der Apostel Johannes schrieb: „Meine Lieben, wir sind nun Gottes Kinder"; aber er blieb nicht dabei stehen. Wer einen Schimmer von der unangetasteten Vollkommenheit des Menschen als des Sohnes Gottes erhascht hat, wer die Hoffnung und die Verheißung „zu ihm" hat, daß diese ewige Tatsache dem menschlichen Bewußtsein erscheint, hat etwas zu tun. Er „reinigt sich, gleichwie er auch rein ist".

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, schrieb (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 392): „Steh Wache an der Tür des Gedankens", und einige Sätze weiter unten fährt sie fort: „Die Entscheidungen über Schmerz oder Lust kommen durch das Gemüt, und, dem Wächter gleich, der seinen Posten verläßt, lassen wir die sich eindrängende Annahme ein und vergessen, daß wir ihrem Eintritt durch göttliche Hilfe wehren können". Demgemäß haben wir uns zu fragen: Soll unsere Wand glatt oder rauh sein? Eine hohe und heilige Aufgabe ist uns gestellt: unser Bewußtsein zu allen Zeiten gegen die falschen und unedlen Gedanken, die die Welt uns immer anbietet, zu schützen. Der Dieb falschen Glaubens kann den ganzen Tag unten an unserer Wand stehen und hoffen, uns unsere Harmonie, unsere Gesundheit, unser Glück, unsere Nützlichkeit, unsern Seelenfrieden, unsere Freude, unser Gottvertrauen zu rauben; aber wir sind sicher geborgen, wenn wir, anstatt einmal auf diesen lügenden Sinn zu sehen, uns von ihm abwenden und zehnmal auf den Christus sehen.

Des Menschen unangetastete Vollkommenheit ist hier und jetzt eine beweisbare Tatsache. Laßt uns angesichts jeder Schwierigkeit sie behaupten und daran festhalten. Der Irrtum ist nicht wirklich, nicht ewig, aber Gott, das Gute, ist wirklich und ewig. Mrs. Eddy erklärt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 470, 471): „Die Beziehungen von Gott und Mensch, von dem göttlichen Prinzip und der Idee, sind in der Wissenschaft unzerstörbar; und die Wissenschaft kennt weder Abfall von der Harmonie noch Rückkehr zur Harmonie, sondern sie vertritt die Ansicht, daß die göttliche Ordnung oder das geistige Gesetz, demzufolge Gott und alles, was Er schafft, vollkommen und ewig ist, in seiner ewigen Geschichte unverändert geblieben ist".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Egypt

Egypt is very poor in trees; we have seen hardly an orange tree. Palms are the chief trees along the banks of the river, from Cairo to Assuan; acacias, the fig. In Cairo, we had a banian with its boughs planting themselves around it under my window at Shepheard's Hotel.

Egypt is the Nile and its shores. The cultivated land is a mere green ribbon on either shore of the river. You can see, as you sail, its quick boundary in rocky mountains or desert sands. Day after day and week after week of unbroken sunshine, and though you may see clouds in the sky, they are merely for ornament, and never rain.

The Prophet says of the Egyptians, "It is their strength to sit still."

Papyrus is of more importance to history than cotton. . . .

In Egypt the sandstone or limestone instructs men how to build, stands in square blocks, and they have only to make a square door, . . . and the shore is a pair or a series of steps or stairs. The lateen sail is the shadow of a pyramid; and the pyramid is the simplest copy of a mountain, or of the form which a pile of sand or earth takes when dropped from a cart.—From "Journals of RALPH WALDO EMERSON."

The Untouched Perfection of Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS A student of Christian Science was once waiting for the elevator in a modern and very beautiful office building she was admiring the walls, which were of pure white marble. The ceiling was high, making the smooth, unbroken expanse of gleaming whiteness most attractive; and as she was enjoying its chaste and beautiful simplicity the thought came, What a wonderful thing it would be if my consciousness were always like that! Suppose this were not a hall, with a ceiling over it, but just a wall, out-of-doors somewhere, and I were sitting on the top of it; how impossible it would be for anyone to reach me. There might be a bandit standing at the foot of the wall bent upon robbery, thinking me alone and unprotected, but if he had to depend upon climbing the wall, he would be helpless.

That is true. The greatest athlete in all the world could not climb a high wall of polished marble. Yet a man has been known to climb, by means of various projections, right up the outside of a building, to the very roof. But with all his strength, experience, and ingenuity, even he could not have climbed that polished marble wall. In its very smoothness lay its protective inaccessibility.

What a joyous day it would be if human consciousness were always as pure and unsullied as that shining marble! And how one could look down upon even the most determined assaults of error and only smile at their futility; for unless we ourselves make an opening in the wall of pure thinking, by means of which error may attach itself and begin to climb, it can never touch us. Its attempts are futile, and we are reminded of the Psalmist's statement regarding the wicked, that "the Lord shall laugh at him."

Let us not get long-faced over error. That gives it a foothold; for if it can rob a Christian Scientist of his joy, it has proceeded already a long way up the wall of his thinking. If we can smile in spite of error, this will prove that we are not afraid of it; for one never smiles at what he fears. And as we smile, let us keep on polishing our wall of spiritual purity. The marble in that office building required much attention to be kept spotless. Although it was white and clean to start with, it had to be kept so. A single day's neglect would show the difference. In like manner, God has made man pure and perfect, but it is for us to see, daily and hourly, that our vision of man be not dimmed by any mark of mortal mind's invention. The Apostle John wrote, "Beloved, now are we the sons of God," but he did not stop there. He who has caught some glimpse of the untouched perfection of man as the son of God, who has "in him" the hope and promise of this eternal fact appearing to human consciousness, has something to do. He "purifieth himself, even as he is pure."

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, wrote (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 392), "Stand porter at the door of thought;" and a few sentences farther on she added, "The issues of pain or pleasure must come through mind, and like a watchman forsaking his post, we admit the intruding belief, forgetting that through divine help we can forbid this entrance." According to that, it rests with us to ask ourselves, Shall our wall be smooth or rough? A high and holy task has been given us, to protect our consciousness at all times from the wrong and ignoble thoughts which the world is ever presenting for our acceptance. The thief of false belief may stand at the foot of our wall all day, hoping to rob us of our harmony, our health, our happiness, our usefulness, our peace of mind, our joy, our confidence in God, but our safety is assured, if for one look at this lying sense we turn away to take ten at the Christ.

Man's untouched perfection is a demonstrable fact, here and now. In the face of every difficulty let us declare it, and hold to it. Error is not real, not eternal, and God, good, is. Mrs. Eddy states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 470, 471), "The relations of God and man, divine Principle and idea, are indestructible in Science; and Science knows no lapse from nor return to harmony, but holds the divine order or spiritual law, in which God and all that He creates are perfect and eternal, to have remained unchanged in its eternal history."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

Song of the Exile

O Mantuan! that sang the bees and vines,
The tillage and the flocks,
I saw the round moon rise above the pines,
One quiet planet prick the greening west,
As goats came leaping up the stony crest
And the crook'd goatherd moved between the rocks.
That moon, that star, above my English weald,
Hung at that hour, and I not there to see;
Shining through mist above the dew-drenched field,
Making a cavern of the plumy tree.
Then all my deep acquaintance with that land,
Crying for words, welled up; as man who knows
That nature, tender enemy, harsh friend,
Takes from him soon the little that she gave,
Yet for his span will labour to defend
His courage, that his soul be not a slave,
Whether on waxen tablets or on loam,
Whether with stylus or with share and heft
The record of his passage he engrave,
And still, in toil, takes heart to love the rose.

Then thought I, Virgil! how from Mantua reft,
Shy as a peasant in the courts of Rome,
Thou took'st the waxen tablets in thy hand,
And out of anger cut calm tales of home.

—V. SACKVILLE-WEST, in "The Land."

Mule Temperament

The mules were my especial delight; and an hour's study of a constant succession of them introduced me to many of their characteristics; for six of these odd little beasts drew each army wagon and went hopping like frogs through the stream of mud that gently rolled along the street. The coquettish mule had small feet, a nicely trimmed tassel of a tail, perked-up ears, and seemed much given to little tosses of the head, affected skips and prances; and, if he wore the bells or were bedizened with a bit of finery, put on as many airs as any belle. The moral mule was a stout, hard-working creature, always tugging with all his might, often pulling away after the rest had stopped, laboring under the conscientious delusion that food for the entire army depended upon his private exertions. . . . The histrionic mule was a melodramatic quadruped, prone to startling humanity by erratic leaps and wild plunges, much shaking of his stubborn head, and lashing out of his vicious heels. . . . The pathetic mule was, perhaps, the most interesting of all; for, though he always seemed to be the smallest, thinnest, weakest of the six, the postilion with big boots, long-tailed coat and heavy whip was sure to bestride this one, who struggled feebly along, head down, coat muddy and rough. . . . The jovial mule was a roly-poly, happy-go-lucky little piece of horseflesh, taking everything easily, from cudgeling to caressing; strolling along with a roguish twinkle of the eye, and, if the thing were possible, would have had his hands in his pockets and whistled as he went. If there ever chanced to be an apple core, a stray turnip or wisp of hay in the gutter, this Mark Tapley was sure to find it, and none of his mates seemed to begrudge him his bite. I suspected this fellow was the peacemaker, confidant and friend of all the others, for he had a sort of "Cheer-up-old-boy-I'll-pull-you-through" look which was exceedingly engaging.—LOUISA MAY ALCOTT, in "Hospital Sketches."

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HIGHER PRICES INVITE LITTLE PROFIT-TAKING

Pre-Holiday Market Closes Heavy With Net Losses Generally Prevailing

NEW YORK (AP)—A backwash of selling cancelled a substantial portion of the violent advances of the previous session in today's stock market.

The decline was regarded in Wall Street as a normal reaction from the swift rebound which marked a climax in the selling movement of the last month, and the fact that large-scale necessitous liquidation appeared to have been accomplished brought relief to many uneasy traders. The market was calm, but trading was fairly active. Total sales approximated 1,730,000 shares.

Profit-taking by traders who bought around yesterday's low levels probably was a factor in the day's price movement, for the market will be closed Monday, Columbus Day, and traders are normally inclined to lighten accounts before a two-day closing.

United States Steel closed only a point lower. Declines of 2 to 4, however, included Consolidated Gas, Electric Power & Light, du Pont, North American, American Telephone and Union Carbide. Westinghouse lost 5, and Eastman 6. Allied Chemical dropped 9. Fox Film sagged 2 points, but General Theaters closed only a fraction lower. The closing tone was weak.

Stable Situation

Bankers stated that yesterday's climax had been met without organized action on their part, which was regarded in brokerage circles as pessimists had thought existed.

The week-end business and trade reports indicated wide cross currents, but on the whole were reassuring. Advices from Youngstown said that steel mill operations in that area would be maintained at approximately 53 per cent of capacity next week, bringing a halt to the recent slowing up of activity, and leading to a belief in steel trade circles the next change would be upward. September copper statistics showed a large gain in stocks, but this had been expected.

The Annalist recalled that the textile industry was the first to turn upward after the bottom of the 1921 depression was reached.

The Department of Commerce's weekly figures on bank debits showed a marked upturn in the demand for funds by commerce and trade, which indicated the volume of business in the aggregate was showing further seasonal expansion. This had been shown in the firmer tone in the money market during the week.

Bonds Steadier

Signs of an upturn from the low levels reached this week developed in the bond market.

Excited selling of Latin American issues lost a great deal of the vigor that was pronounced in previous sessions, and the price movement narrowed. Here and there a bond registered an advance of a point or two. Prominent European Governments were steady to firm.

Changes in the domestic list as a whole were mixed. A better inquiry developed for prime railroad issues and some second-grade carrier liens. Seasoned utility issues were fairly. Industrial issues moved uncertainly, but here also the selling was less pronounced.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Perhaps at the moment the most comfort that can be had is the thought that at the depths of depression the news from the business world is always the worst. If one expects, however, to gain any advantage from such a period, he must have confidence that this depression—like all others that have preceded it—will some day pass; if he is to wait until the news is again favorable, he will have missed a good portion of the recovery, while if he waits until the news is thoroughly good he will defer purchases until stocks are again near the top.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The market level now presents opportunities of purchasing many common stocks of long established concerns at prices which are but a fraction of the quotations 56 weeks ago. Many may be selected at figures lower than they have reached in years.

Josephthal & Co., New York: At the present time we note a tendency on the part of investors, particularly those withdrawing funds from the stock market, to go to the extreme of buying only the very highest type of bonds. Medium grade issues have been more or less neglected and yet we believe there are many attractive and very well protected issues in this class.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: There is no question that prices in many instances have discounted the present conditions and selective buying of certain groups should prove profitable.

Colwell & Co., Boston: It is a question how far stocks will recede. Scores of issues which have now joined the nondividend paying ranks are selling at such levels where they are practically immune to adverse news.

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: A great many stocks of investment caliber are available at bargain prices, and the time is probably not far distant when investment buying will exceed in volume the liquidation of tired holders who have become discouraged over the lack of any tangible signs of business recovery.

Pask & Walbridge, New York: Outright holders of strong common stocks who allow present conditions to influence their judgment and to sell at these low levels will look back to this period as an opportunity for obtaining investment bargains and not a time to sell.

Whitney & Elwell, Boston: At least technically and temporarily, it seems to us that a selling climax has occurred. Particularly in view of the fact that the market has declined so far and so fast of late the rally could easily extend further. Our advice is still not to buy on rallies, but to reserve purchasing power for weak periods. We again advise sticking to the best stocks and avoiding more speculative issues.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: If, as suggested, stocks were purchased for trading purposes yesterday, we would chance carrying them over the week-end. However, we would remember that nothing more than a technical rally following the almost steady decline for the past month can be looked for as a first phase of recovery, and we would accordingly not follow stocks beyond the reasonable limits of the current rally.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: The business outlook for the next few months is not sufficiently good to justify hopes that the stock market will stage a broad recovery in the immediate future. Nevertheless, it is possible to purchase numerous sound issues at bargain prices, and such purchases should prove profitable to the long-pull trader

Palmer & Co., New York: The signs are numerous and promising enough to carry the rally into substantial proportions.

Toby & Kirk, New York: This is an unusual opportunity to buy sound stocks for investment and conservative investors should take advantage of the situation.

Otis & Co., New York: We believe that the conservative policy is to take profits on trading lines while giving the market an opportunity to prove itself during the next few days.

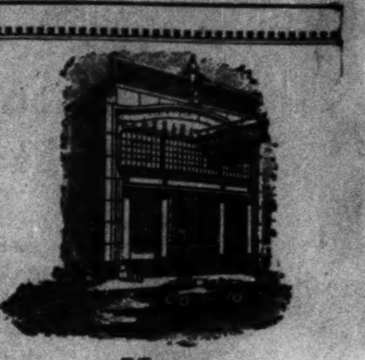
Henry G. Lapham & Co., New York: We do not feel conditions warrant following up these rallies, but would wait further recessions before considering commitments.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 11	Oct. 10
86½	50¼	6	Abitibi pf	200	50½	50¼	50¼	50½
37⅜	19¾	1.60	Adams Ex	2600	22⅛	21	21⅛	22
94	85¼	5	Adams Ex pf	10	87	87	87	86½
34¾	29⅝	1½	Addressograph	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	32
23⅛	5¾	..	Adv-Rumely	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	5¾
158⅝	97	3¶	Air Reduc	6200	104½	101	101	106½
36	10⅛	4	Airway El	400	11	10⅞	11	11
2⅛	½	..	Ajax Rubber	1700	¾	⅝	½	⅝
9⅛	4⅞	..	Alaska Jun	400	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	6
15⅛	6⅛	..	Albany PWP	100	8	8	8	8
72	49	1.80	Allegh Stl	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	48⅜
38⅝	18¼	..	Allegheny	1400	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	117
107¼	80	5½	Allegh pf ww	200	80	80	80	..
99⅝	80	5½	Allegh pf	100	80	80	80	..
343	200	6¶	Allied Chem	2100	212½	211	211	213¾
68	39½	3	Allis-Chal	1900	42½	41⅛	41⅛	42
42⅛	21⅝	¶	Al Port Cem	100	23	23	23	21⅛
31½	18	2	Amerada	500	23½	23	23	33
10⅛	2	..	Am Ag Ch	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
41⅜	22¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	25¼	25	25	24¾
97⅞	65¼	2	Am Bk Note	100	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66
55⅝	22⅝	..	Am Bosch	300	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	26⅝
54⅞	37	2.40	Am Brake	300	38	37⅜	38	37⅜
21⅜	6⅝	..	Am Br Bov	100	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13
156½	108¾	4¶	Am Can	41400	119⅞	115¾	116	118⅛
82⅛	38	6	Am Car & F	400	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛
69⅝	38	3	Am Chain	100	43	43	43	43
51¼	36½	2¶	Am Chicle	1200	41¼	39⅛	39⅛	40
33	9¾	..	Am Com Alc	400	13¾	13	13	12⅝
59½	26	..	Am European	200	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	29
101¾	37⅝	..	Am & F Pw	19100	44⅛	39⅝	39⅝	43⅛
101	90⅛	6	Am & FP 6	110	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	92⅞
100⅝	85	..	Am & FP 2pf	600	85	84	84	86
41⅞	28⅛	3¶	Am Ice	600	29	28⅝	28⅝	29⅜
55⅝	25¼	2¼	Am Int Corp	3200	28⅜	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛
105	30⅛	4	Am Loco	300	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜
14½	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	400	4	3¾	3¾	5
118⅜	62	1¶	Am Pw&Lt	1200	67	65	65	67¾
87⅜	75	3	Am P&L pf A	200	86	86	86	..
89½	80	5	Am P&L pf st	200	88	87⅛	87⅛	87⅝
39⅜	20	2½	Am Radiat	3700	22⅜	21⅛	21⅜	22
100⅞	38½	2¶	Am Roll Mill	7200	40⅝	38⅞	38⅞	40⅞
67⅝	52½	5	Am Saf Raz	100	60	60	60	59⅞
3⅜	1⅛	..	Am Ship	400	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
79½	51	4	Am Smelt	1000	56¼	55	55	55⅝
22½	3⅛	..	Am Solvents	200	5⅛	4½	4½	4⅛
52¼	31	3	Am Stl Fnd	600	33	32⅞	33	32
55½	40	2¶	Am Stores	500	40½	40	40⅛	40
69⅜	40	5	Am Sugar	1000	45¼	45	45	43⅜
27½	16	5	Am Tel&Cab	10	20	20	20	..
274¼	192¾	9	Am Tel&T	16100	200	195⅝	195¼	199⅝
114¾	106	7	Am Type pf	30	112	112	112	..
124⅞	74⅛	1¶	Am Wat W	10900	82	75⅛	76	81
20⅛	7⅛	..	Am Wool	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝
44⅛	19⅜	..	Am Wool pf	400	20½	19⅝	20⅛	20
9	3⅛	..	Am Writ et	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17	6	..	Am Zinc	400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
81½	34½	2½	Anaconda	9700	37⅛	36	36⅝	36⅞
51¾	34¾	2.40	Anchor Cap	1100	32	30¼	31	..
37¼	15⅝	1	Andes Cop	1200	16	16	16	15⅝
29¼	18⅛	2	Arch Dan	400	18½	18⅜	18¼	19
82⅞	71⅛	7	Armour D pf	300	73¾	73	73¾	72
8⅛	3½	..	Arm Ill A	800	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
4⅜	2¼	..	Arm Ill B	1500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
65	52	7	Arm Ill pf	100	52½	52½	52½	52⅞
13¾	5	..	Arnold Cons	700	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
28⅞	22	1	Art Metals	100	22	22	22	..
46⅛	25	4	Asso Apparl	800	26⅞	26	26⅞	27
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	1000	30¾	30¼	30¼	30⅝
242½	194	10	Atchison	2200	205¼	200¾	202⅛	203½
108¾	102⅝	5	Atchison pf	200	106½	106⅛	106⅛	106¼
175½	123½	10	Atl Coast L	100	123½	123½	123½	123½
51⅜	22⅛	1¶	Atl Refin	3500	25⅞	25	25	25
106	62	4¶	Atlas Pwd	500	65	65	65	62¼
263¾	78	4§	Auburn Auto	4900	88	80⅛	81	86⅝
7	2	..	Austin N	200	2	2	2	2
30	19	3	Austin N A	160	20¼	20	20¼	19½
10⅜	1⅝	..	Auto Sales	100	2	2	2	2⅛
81¾	37	3	Aupto Strop A	1000	71	69¾	69¾	67
9⅞	3¾	..	Aviation	6300	4⅝	4⅛	4½	4
			—B—					
38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	4500	28½	27	27	28
116	104½	7	Baldwin pf	20	107	107	107	108
122⅝	84½	7	Balt & O	700	87¾	86	86	88
84⅝	78¼	4	Balt & O pf	200	79⅝	79	79⅝	79½
110⅛	106⅞	6½	Bamber pf	100	108	108	108	..
84½	62¼	2½	Bangor & A	400	64	63	63	63
34	15⅝	2	Barnsdall A	3000	18	17¼	17⅝	18
57⅞	18¼	2	Bendix	2700	20	19	19⅝	20
56¼	31½	2	Best & Co	1800	45½	42⅝	43⅛	44⅝
110¼	69¼	6	Beth Steel	18000	75⅞	72⅞	73⅛	76
134	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf	400	127½	126⅛	127½	126⅜
90	74	7	Blum'thal pf	180	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	82⅝
69	19¾	1½	Bohn Alum	400	20	19¾	19⅞	20
5	2	..	Booth Fish	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
90⅜	60⅛	3¶	Borden	1900	70⅛	68⅞	68⅞	71
50½	16½	4	Borg Warner	2000	19½	17½	17½	18
5	1⅞	..	Bot M A pf	100	2	2	2	2¼
25⅜	12⅛	..	Briggs	600	14½	13½	14	14
22¼	4	..	Brockway	800	6½	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞
78⅜	58⅜	4	Bkyn Man T	1200	71	68⅝	68⅝	69⅝
98¾	84⅞	6	Bkyn Man pf	900	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91¼
66½	53	4	Bkyn Qu'n pf	200	58¾	58¾	58¾	..
178¼	110	5	Bkyn Un G	200	112	112	112	113¼
30⅝	12¼	3	Bruns Balk	700	13⅛	13	13	12⅝
35⅝	5⅛	..	Bruns Term	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6½
31⅞	13	1	Bucyrus	800	16⅛	15½	15½	13⅝
43	29½	2½	Bucy cv pf	900	30¾	29¾	29⅞	30
16⅝	5⅝	1	Budd Mfg	1200	7	6¼	6⅝	6¼
14⅝	8⅛	1	Budd Wheel	1500	9½	8¾	9⅛	8⅝
74	19½	..	Bullard	1900	21½	20¼	20¼	21
43	26⅝	3	Bulova Watch	1800	28½	27½	28¼	27½
51⅞	25	1	Burroughs	1700	27	26	26	27¼
48½	28	2§	Bush Herm	600	29	28⅛	28⅜	28
118	109⅛	7	Bush Blg pf	20	115	115	115	116½
4⅛	1¾	.50	Butte Cop	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
5⅛	1⅛	..	Butte & Sup	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅛
29⅜	12	..	Butterick	1000	13⅝	12½	12½	13
112⅞	49¼	..	Byers	3000	55⅞	50⅛	50⅛	53¾
			—C—					
77½	52½	4	Calif Pack	200	56½	56½	56½	52½
30	13	2	Campbell	200	14	14	14	13⅛
89⅞	38	..	Calu & Ariz	700	40½	40	40	40¼
33⅜	9⅞	..	Calu & Hecla	400	10⅜	10	10⅛	10
75⅜	50	5	Canada Dry	800	53	52¼	52½	52
226¾	165¾	10	Can Pac	1000	174½	171	171	171
52¼	40	..	Can Pan w.i.	1200	43½	42¼	42¼	43
34⅛	19⅝	1.60	Cannon Mills	200	20	20	20	20
362¾	118⅝	6	Case Thresh	3500	128	120¼	121¼	127
79¾	41	3	Caterpillar	1000	43	42¼	42¼	42
12	9¾	..	Celotex Ct	400	10	9½	10	9¾
60	9	3	Celotex	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9½
84⅞	27	7	Celotex pf	40	25	25	25	..
65⅜	34	4	Cerro de P	1600	37	36	36	35½
15⅞	5	..	Cert-Teed	100	5	5	5	5
67⅞	18⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	2000	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	22½
82½	49	3	Ches Corp	1800	51	50	50	51
51⅝	41	2.50	Ches & Ohio	1600	44	41⅛	41⅜	44
10	1½	..	Chi & Alton	200	2	2	2	..
10⅛	1½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
17¾	6⅞	..	Chi Gt West	800	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
52⅞	26	..	Chi Gt W pf	100	27	27	27	29¼
26⅝	8⅝	..	Chi M&SP	1500	9½	9	9½	9
46¾	13⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf	1000	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞	15⅝
89⅞	46¼	5	Chi & NW	600	50	49	49	49⅛
37	9⅛	..	Chi Pneu	1000	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	11¼
125⅛	76½	7	Chi RI	400	79⅛	78	78	79½
32	24⅝	3	Chi Yel Cab	10	25	25	25	25½
32½	15½	..	Chick Cot O	100	15⅞	15½	15½	15½
67⅝	37½	2.40	Childs	900	40⅝	40	40	40¼
43	16½	3	Chrysler	5000	18⅛	17⅜	18	18
49	38	3.60§	City Ice	800	38¼	38	38	38⅛
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	30	82	82	82	82
13¼	3¾	1½	City Stores	600	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	4⅛
42	20	3½	City Stor A	100	26	25⅞	26	25
191⅜	133¼	6	Coca Cola	200	168⅞	168	168⅞	169
52⅝	48½	3	Coca Cola A	200	52	52	52	51⅞
35¾	12⅛	..	Collins&A	300	13	12¾	13	13
92	73	7	Collins&A pf	200	85	83½	85	83½
77	32¾	2	Colo F&I	1400	36¾	35¾	35⅛	36
87½	83½	2	Colo So pf	200	83½	83½	83½	..
80	66¾	4	Colo So 1pf	20	78	78	78	..
87	43⅛	2§	Colum Gas	5500	47¼	44⅛	44⅛	47⅛
110	104¼	6	Col Gas pf A	200	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109
100	91	5	Col Gas pf B	100	100	100	100	..
109	98	5¶	Col Carbon	1800	104¾	98	98	103½
37⅜	10⅝	¾	Col Graph	2000	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
30¾	21	2	Com Cred	200	23	22⅛	23	23⅛
44⅜	31⅞	3	Com Cred A	200	38	38	38	37⅞
27½	22	2	Com Cr pf B	70	24½	24½	24½	24½
87	80	6	Com Inv Tr pf	200	83½	83½	83½	84
55	27	1.60§	Com Inv Tr	1600	28¼	27¾	28	29
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	200	4½	4½	4½	5¼
38	17⅜	1	Com Sol	3500	20¼	18⅜	18⅝	19⅜
20¼	10	.60	Commwlth So	4000	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
104¾	99	6	Commwlth So pf	800	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	101
19¾	8½	..	Congoleum	1500	9	8¾	8¾	8¾
27⅞	12⅝	2	Con Film	2500	14	12¾	13½	14¾
28⅞	16¼	2	Con Film pf	2000	18½	17½	17½	16¼
136⅞	94	4	Con Gas	3500	99¼	95¼	95¾	99½
105½	99½	5	Con Gas pf	200	103½	103½	103½	103⅝
2	½	..	Con Textile	800	⅝	½	⅝	½
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16
8½	3¾	..	Container B	200	4	4	4	4
52½	18½	2	Cont Bak A	800	24⅝	23	23	24½
7	3	..	Cont Bak B	300	4	3	3⅛	3⅛
71⅝	47	2½	Cont Can	1400	51	48⅛	48¾	49¾
37⅜	11⅞	1	Cont Dia Fib	1800	14⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13
77⅝	46	2.40	Cont Ins	1500	49½	49	49	49⅝
8¼	2⅝	..	Cont Motors	1000	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
30½	13	..	Cont Oil	2500	14¼	13½	13⅝	13⅝
40⅞	13	1	Cont Shares	2000	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	14
111⅜	77⅝	3¶	Corn Prod	1700	78⅛	77⅝	77⅝	78⅞
33	10	..	Coty	400	11⅛	10¼	10¼	10⅞
35⅜	24½	2¶	Cream of Wh	200	30	30	30	30
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	100	11⅛	11	11	10⅝
18½	7⅛	1	Crown Zell	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜
93⅝	63⅛	5¶	Crucible	100	65½	65½	65½	65
117	104	7	Crucible pf	30	110½	110¼	110¼	109½
7	1	..	Cuba Cane Prod	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
19½	5½	..	Cuba Co	200	5½	5½	5½	6
70	40	6	Cuba Ry pf	2000	45	40	45	..
48	38⅛	4	Cudahy	200	40¾	40¾	40¾	40
126⅛	105¼	6¶	Curtis Pub	200	106⅝	106	106	107
121⅛	114⅞	7	Curtis P pf	100	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118
14⅞	4⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	6600	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅝
19¾	6	..	Curtiss Wr A	2400	6⅝	6	6	6⅛
90½	52	3½§	Cutler	100	55⅛	55½	55½	55
			—D—					
43⅝	18¾	..	Davison	900	21¼	21	21	20¾
80	39	..	Denv RG pf	300	39½	39¼	39¼	39
30⅜	14½	1.20	Dom Stores	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16¼
145¼	95¾	4¶	Dupont	8800	103⅝	99¼	99¾	104
123	114½	6	Dupont deb	100	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	122
			—E—					
255¼	175¾	5¶	East Kodak	2500	194¾	188	189	195
37¼	17	3	Eaton Axle	1400	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18½
114⅞	33	6	Elec Auto Lt	5400	38⅞	35⅝	35⅝	38
103½	48	1	Elec P&L	18900	54⅛	49¾	50½	53½
102	97¾	6	El P&L 6 pf	100	100	99¼	100	99
79¼	57	5	Elec Sto Bat	200	57¾	57¾	57¾	57⅛
5⅛	1⅛	..	Elk orn	200	1⅜	1½	1½	..
59⅝	38	5	End John	100	40	40	40	38⅝
104⅞	74½	5½	Eng PS 5½ pf	100	96	96	96	97
80⅜	38½	3	Equit Bldg	1200	39	37½	39	39
63¾	34⅞	..	Erie	2800	36⅛	36	36	35⅝
62½	49½	4	Erie 2 pf	300	50	50	50	50
36⅝	4	..	Evans Auto L	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4
			—F—					
50½	28	3	Fairb Morse	2000	33	29	33	29
38	19½	2	Fed Dept St	100	20½	20½	20½	19½
90⅛	59⅝	1½	Fed Lt&Tr	100	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61⅝
25⅛	15	3	Fed Mot T	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
43	26	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	300	29¾	28⅛	29½	30
89⅝	52½	2.60	Fidelity Ins	400	56	56	56	55
100¼	92	6½	Filene pf	30	94⅛	95	95	..
33⅛	15⅝	..	Firestone	100	17	17	17	16¼
61⅝	45⅛	2½	First Nat St	1200	48½	48	48	45½
5½	1	..	Fisk Rubber	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
53⅞	40	..	Florsheim S	100	40	40	40	..
104½	60	2	Foster & Wh	1400	66¾	60	60	66¼
50	23½	..	Fourth Nat Inv	400	28⅛	26⅞	26⅞	25½
57⅞	16⅛	4	Fox A	43400	37⅛	34⅝	35⅜	37¼
99	85	7	Frank-Sm pf	80	85	85	85	..
55½	33	4¶	Freeport Tex	2400	37⅝	35⅜	35⅝	37½
75½	88½	6¶	Fuller pr pf	10	91⅜	91⅛	91¼	..
			—G—					
11⅜	4	..	Gabriel A	700	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
80	54⅞	5	Gawekell	100	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	54½
7⅛	1⅝	..	Gardner M	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
16⅛	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	5⅞
111⅜	68⅝	4¶	Gen Am Tk	800	72¾	70¼	70¼	72¾
71⅛	30	4	Gen Asphalt	400	31⅝	31	31⅛	33
74⅜	30	4	Gen Cable A	200	30⅛	30	30	31
30⅛	13	2	Gen Bronze	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100⅝	65½	7	Gen Cable pf	120	65½	65½	65½	67
95⅞	52⅝	1.60	Gen Elec	70800	58⅝	54⅞	54⅞	58⅝
13	11⅛	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1800	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
61⅛	46⅛	3	Gen Foods	4500	52⅛	50⅛	51⅛	51¾
106⅛	61	6	Gen G&E cv pf	100	61	61	61	65¼
18⅝	5	.30	Gen G&E A	4000	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
59⅝	40⅛	3¶	Gen Mills	400	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	44⅞
95	89	6	Gen Mills pf	100	95	95	95	95
100⅞	92⅝	5	Gen Mot pf	400	97¾	97⅜	97⅜	97
54⅛	35	3¶	Gen Motors	57200	37⅝	35⅞	35⅞	37⅜
44⅜	33¾	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝
52⅝	18	6a	Gen Pub Svc	1600	24⅛	22⅞	22⅞	22
41⅛	23	4	Gen O Ad A	100	23	23	23	23⅛
21⅝	5	..	Gen O Ad	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
51⅛	14⅛	..	Gen Theater	10200	19⅝	18	19	19⅛
106⅝	64⅛	5	Gen Ry Sig	900	66	65	65	65
19⅝	2⅜	..	Gen Realty	300	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
60	58⅛	4¶	Gen Refrac	1000	61⅝	60	60	61
106⅛	35⅝	5¶	Gillette	10000	41	37	37	41⅛
20⅞	8⅛	..	Gimbel Br	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝
38	11⅛	1.30	Glidden	500	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
19	5	..	Gobel (Adolf)	600	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
47⅛	32⅝	2½	Gold Dust	3800	35⅛	33¾	33¾	35
58⅛	15⅛	..	Goodrich	1200	17⅛	16⅝	17	17
96⅞	39⅜	5	Goodyear	1500	43	41¼	41¼	43½
102¼	80	7	Goodyear 1pf	400	82	80	80	81½
28⅞	7	..	Gotham Hos	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8
13⅜	4	..	Graham-P	2300	5	4⅞	5	5
50⅜	13⅛	2	Granby	800	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
30⅜	10	..	Grand Union	800	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
50⅜	26	4	Granite City	700	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	26
43	33⅞	1	Grant WT	700	33	31	32⅞	32
102	64⅛	5	Grt Nor pf	1000	69	66¼	66¼	68
25⅜	18	.75	Grt Nor Ore	700	19⅛	19	19	19
34¼	15⅛	1.40	Grt W Sug	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
28	5⅝	..	Grisby Gru	4800	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛
46⅛	18	..	Gulf Mobile	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
98⅛	84⅛	6	Gulf Mo pf	200	85	84⅛	84⅛	85
80	28	..	Gulf Steel	300	28	28	28	28⅛
			—H—					
23⅛	7⅛	..	Hahn Dpt St	6700	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	9¼
86⅛	60	6½	Hahn Dpt pf	1800	63	60	60⅝	..
31⅛	18⅛	2	Hall Print	200	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	20
105⅛	94	6	Hamilton W pf	10	105	105	105	..
47⅛	42	1.80	Hamilton W pf	100	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	..
115⅛	110	6	Harbison pf	30	114	114	114	..
23⅛	13⅛	2	Hartman A	300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14
20	5⅛	..	Hartman B	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅞
109	70	5	Hershey Ch	200	84⅛	83	83	84
108⅜	82⅛	4¶	Hershey ppf	100	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
29	5	..	Houdaille B	500	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
116⅞	51	10¶	Houston Oil	1000	56	53⅛	54	56⅜
68⅜	49	4	Household P pf	100	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅜
41⅞	21¼	4¶	Howe Sound	300	24	23	23	23
63⅛	21⅜	.75	Hudson Mot	500	23	22½	22½	23
26⅞	7⅛	2¶	Hupp Motors	1400	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8
			—I—					
136⅜	102	7	Ill Central	100	104⅛	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞
32	15⅜	2	Ind Oil & G	1300	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	17⅛
17	3⅛	..	Indian Mot	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅛
28⅜	6⅝	..	Indian Refin	2000	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝
131	31	5a	Ind Rayon	2500	48⅛	40	48⅛	47
96	68	4	Inland Steel	500	69	69	69	69
30⅛	9⅛	4	Inspiration	1000	9	8⅝	8⅝	9
13⅛	9⅛	.60	Insuran ct pf	100	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
39⅜	20⅝	..	Interboro RT	2300	29½	27⅛	29½	29
28⅛	28⅛	..	Inter R T cd	600	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	..
6⅛	3⅛	..	Int Agri	2000	4⅝	4	4	4
67⅛	42⅛	7	Int Agri ppf	1200	47⅛	45	45	46
194½	140⅛	6§	Int Business	400	146½	144¾	144¾	145¾
16⅛	10	.25	Int Carriers	2400	10⅝	10	10⅝	10
75⅛	55	4	Int Cement	400	59	56⅛	59	55½
14⅛	2⅛	..	Int Combus	600	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
115⅜	60⅛	2½	Int Harv	3400	64	61⅛	61⅛	62⅞
54	29⅛	2b	Int Hyd El	800	32⅛	32	32	32
93	65	4	Int Match pf	600	69⅛	66⅛	68	66½
44⅛	16⅛	1	Int Nickel	24200	19⅛	18	18⅛	18⅞
86	45	7	Int Paper 7%	20	45	45	45	45
31⅛	10	2.40	Int P&P A	100	11	11	11	11
18	5	..	Int P&P C	500	5	5	5	..
58⅛	24	3	Int Print Ink	100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	..
101	75	6	Int Print 1pf	50	77	76⅛	76⅛	..
45⅛	31	3	Int Salt	400	35⅛	35	35	35⅛
77⅛	25⅛	2	Int Tel & Tel	9400	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27
40	17⅛	2	Inter Dep St	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝
32	22	2	Intertype	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	..
28	8	..	Inv Equ	400	9	8½	8½	9⅝
			—J—					
66⅛	41⅜	3¶	Jewel Tea	600	43½	42½	43	42
148⅝	64½	3	Johns Man	2600	72	68	69	70
123⅛	118½	7	Johns Man pf	10	121	121	121	..
123½	118½	7	Jones & L pf	30	119¾	119¾	119¾	120
5⅛	¾	..	Jordan oMt	200	1	1	1	1
			—K—					
85⅝	50	5	Kan City So	100	54	54	54	53
13⅛	7⅛	1.03	Karstadt	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
41⅛	17⅛	5	Kayser	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17½
6⅛	1⅞	..	Kelly-Spring	800	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
42	11	..	Kelly Spr 8%	10	13	13	13	13
38⅞	21½	2	Kelsey Wh	1100	22½	21⅛	22	22¾
26⅝	7⅛	..	Kelvinator	3500	9½	9	9	9½
89	80	6¶	Kendall pf	90	50	48	48	50
62¾	27	2	Kennecott	5900	28½	27⅛	27½	28
8½	1¾	..	Kolster Rad	500	2	1¾	2	2⅛
36⅛	26¼	1.60	Kresge	200	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	27⅝
70	50	1.60	Kress Co	400	51¼	51	51	51⅜
35⅜	23⅝	1.60	Kreuger Toll	2300	25½	25¼	25¼	25⅞
48⅛	21	1§	Kroger	1500	26⅝	25⅛	25⅛	26⅛
			—L—					
11	4	..	Lee Rubber	100	4	4	4	4
108½	103	7	Leh PC2pf	30	104	104	104	104
17½	7¼	..	Leh V Coal	1400	8⅝	8	8	8½
84⅞	54	3½¶	Lehman	400	64	61⅛	62½	64½
31¼	14⅛	1	Libbey Ow	100	15	15	15	14⅛
49¼	20	..	Lima Loca	500	20½	20¼	20½	20½
81⅞	45⅛	4	Liquid Car	900	53¼	51	51	52¾
95⅜	42½	3	Loews Inc	19700	58¼	53⅜	53⅝	58½
112⅝	85⅝	6½	Loews pf ww	200	104	103	103	104
99¾	84	6½	Loews pf nw	100	97½	97½	97½	..
6⅛	3	..	Loft Inc	600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
70¼	50½	2.60¶	Loose-Wiles	800	53½	51⅛	51⅝	53¼
51¼	30⅝	1¾	Lou G&E A	700	32½	32⅝	32⅝	32½
138½	106¼	7	Louis & N	300	113⅝	113	113	114
12	6⅜	..	Lou Oil Ref	400	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
44⅝	14½	..	Ludlum Stel	200	16	15½	16	16
			—M—					
19½	14¾	1	McIntyre	100	18	18	18	17⅞
44	30½	2	McGraw Hill	200	31½	31	31½	..
89½	61	4§	McKeesport	800	74¼	71	71¼	74½
20¼	10⅝	..	McLellan	100	12½	12½	12½	12
88½	46¼	6	Mack Trucks	400	48⅝	48¼	48¼	47½
159¼	101	2¶	Macy	400	113	113½	112½	112½
52½	22	3	Magma Cop	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	23
75	46½	7	Man Elv gtd	20	57	56	57	..
42½	24	.80	Man Elv mg	3200	36⅜	35	35	35
32½	26½	1.20	Marine M	900	27½	27	27½	27½
10⅜	2⅛	..	Maracaibo	300	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅜
56	26½	2¶	Marlin Rock	100	27	27	27	26⅝
30⅞	6¼	..	Marmon	200	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅜
48⅛	35⅛	2½	Marshall F	300	36	35½	35½	35¾
8¼	3	..	Mart-Parry	3200	8	7	7⅝	6⅝
51⅞	32⅜	2	Math Alkali	700	35⅛	34¾	35	36
61⅜	33½	2	May Dept S	2700	36⅝	35	35	33½
84⅞	71	6	Maytag 1 pf	100	71	71	71	71
42	26¼	2	Melville Sh	200	29	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
26⅞	23½	1.89	Metro-Gld pf	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
37	15	..	Mex Seabd	7500	17⅝	16¼	16½	17⅛
33⅞	9½	..	Miami Cop	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
33	18	2	Mid Cont	3000	19¾	19	19¼	18½
53	21⅝	3	Midland St	200	23½	22	22	23
28⅞	6½	..	Min Moline	300	8	8	8	7⅞
66⅝	27¾	2	Mo K&T	900	29	28⅛	29	28⅝
98⅛	42	..	Mo Pac	100	42½	42½	42½	44
108⅝	87⅞	7	Mo K&T pf	200	88⅞	88	88	88
145⅛	101	5	Mo Pac pf	600	102	101	102	101⅞
40	15¼	..	Mohawk	100	16	16	16	15¼
83¾	25	1§	Monsanto Ch	1200	27¾	27	27	..
49⅞	21⅝	3	Mont Ward	10700	26	23¾	23¾	23¾
16⅛	3	..	Moon Mot	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3
11⅝	1½	..	Mot Met G&E	200	3	2¾	3	2½
2	⅞	.20	Mother Lode	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
81	29	2	Motor Prod	400	33	33	33	31
34	16⅜	3	Motor Wheel	400	17	16½	16½	16⅜
53½	34	3¶	Munsing	100	35	35	35	34
25¼	11⅝	2a	Murray Body	1200	12½	11½	11½	12
			—N—					
58½	29¼	4	Nash Mot	2200	32⅞	31½	31½	31½
26¼	7⅝	1½	Nat Acme	800	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	8½
39⅝	11	..	Nat Air Tr	100	11	11	11	..
20	4¾	..	Nat Bellas H	200	6⅜	6	6	5¼
93	71	2.80	Nat Bisc	6700	79½	76⅛	77	79
152	152½	7	Nat Bisc pf	100	151½	151½	151½	..
83½	32	3¶	Nat Cash R	3800	35	33	33	34¾
62	40⅛	2§	Nat Dairy	19400	45	42⅝	43	44⅜
90	81¾	7	Nat Dept pf	600	81¾	80¾	80¾	81¾
39½	23¼	2	Nat Distil	800	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	27⅞
33½	17¼	..	Nat Enam	200	22	22	22	21½
189½	116½	5¶	Nat Lead	200	118	118	118	117
119⅞	116	6	Nat Lead pf B	50	118	118	118	118
58⅜	32	1	Nat Pw & Lt	9200	35⅛	32½	32½	34¼
1½	⅛	..	Nat Ry Mx 2pf	100	½	½	½	..
62⅛	48⅛	2	Nat Steel	1100	49¾	48⅛	48⅛	49
124⅜	86	5	Nat Supply	100	86	86	86	86
98⅝	64⅝	5	Nat Surety	200	66½	65¾	65¾	65
41⅞	15½	1	Nat Tea	1400	17½	17	17½	17
32⅝	10	1	Nev Cons	2000	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10½
58	26	..	Newton Steel	400	29	29	29	29
192¾	139	8	NY Central	3500	145	140	140	145
144	88½	6	NY C&StL	800	89½	89	89½	89
110⅝	103	6	NY C&StL pf	200	104	104	104	104
324	174¾	5	NY&Harlem	30	184	184	184	184
32	15½	1.20	NY Invest	400	16	15⅛	15⅞	16
128⅛	93½	6	NY NH&H	3100	94¾	93	93	95
135½	116	7	NYNH&H pf	200	117½	117½	117½	118
117	110	7	NY Stm 7%	10	116½	116½	116½	..
17¼	6	..	NY Ont&W	300	8	8	8	6
106½	100	6	NY Stm 6%	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	..
33⅝	6½	..	Norf South	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	6½
265	212½	..	Norf & West	100	215	215	215	215
132⅞	81¼	10a	No Am	11000	87¾	83½	85	86⅛
57	51	3	No Am pf	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55⅝
105½	100⅝	6	No Am Ed pf	200	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅞
15⅝	5⅛	..	No Am Aviat	1700	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
91	88⅛	4	No Cntral	10	91	91	91	89⅝
97	56¼	5	No Pac	1100	59	57	59	60
			—O—					
32	22	2	Ohio Oil	4200	23⅞	23	23	23
24⅝	9⅛	..	Oilwell	100	17½	17½	17½	18
34⅞	5⅛	..	Oliver Farm	1200	6	5½	6⅞	5⅛
46⅛	8	..	Oliver cv pf	500	10½	10	10	10⅞
8⅝	2⅝	..	Omnibus	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3⅝
56	29½	3	Oppenheim	100	30	30	30	30
99⅞	63	8	Orpheum pf	20	70	70	70	70
80⅞	55	2½	Otis Elev	800	57½	57⅝	57½	58¼
128⅛	118⅞	6	Otis Elev pf	20	128½	128½	128½	..
38⅛	16⅞	2½	Otis Steel	1000	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18½
60⅞	38	3	Owens Ill	500	38½	38	38	38¼
			—P—					
74⅝	48¾	2	Pac Gas	1200	51⅝	50¼	50¼	50⅝
107	64	3	Pac Lighting	300	66½	66½	66½	66⅞
173	129	7	Pac Tel & T	10	132	132	132	129
22⅝	9½	1	Packard M	14100	10⅝	10	10¼	10
67⅛	47⅝	..	Pan-Am B	900	50	49½	49½	49
12⅝	3⅛	..	Panhandle	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅞
77¼	46⅛	4	Paramount	12300	50⅜	48⅛	48⅛	49¾
35⅛	10	..	Park & Tilf	200	10⅛	10	10	10
4⅛	1⅛	..	Park Utah	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½
26⅛	4⅞	.60	Parmalee Tr	700	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
9	2⅜	..	Pathe Exch	1100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19⅝	5	..	Pathe Ex A	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
55⅛	26⅛	1	Penick & F	600	36	34½	34½	35
80	47½	3	J C Penney	300	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47½
88⅜	65⅛	4	Penn RR	2900	68½	67⅛	67½	68⅜
335	216	8	Peoples Gas	500	226½	222	223	224
164⅛	122	6¶	Pere Marq	100	124⅛	124⅛	124⅛	125
27¼	12⅛	1.5	Petroleum	1800	13½	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
44⅛	27	3	Phelps Dodge	400	27⅞	27	27½	28⅝
240	170	.80¶	Phila Co	100	175	175	175	..
25⅞	11⅝	..	Phila Read	3000	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	14
44¾	21	2½¶	Phillips Pet	1000	23⅝	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛
2½	⅜	..	Pierce Oil	100	1	1	1	⅞
7⅛	2¼	..	Pierce Pet	300	3¾	3¼	3¼	4
37⅛	27	2¶	Pillsbury	500	30	29⅛	30	30
50⅝	38	3.14	Pirelli Co	100	38	38	38	38⅛
110	75	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	75
22⅛	19	..	Pittston	100	19	19	19	..
34⅝	19	2	Poore & Co B	100	21	21	21	20⅛
103	70	7	Post Tel pf	100	70	70	70	70
54	22	2¶	Prairie O&G	1500	27⅛	27	27	26
60	27⅝	3¶	Prairie P L	3300	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	29⅜
16⅝	4⅛	..	Press Steel	300	5	4⅝	4⅝	4½
78⅛	52⅝	2	Proctor & G	500	68	67	67⅛	68
11⅛	4⅛	..	Prod & Ref	100	4½	4⅛	4½	..
133⅞	81⅛	3.40	Pub Serv	2200	86¼	83⅛	83⅛	85⅝
108	91⅝	5	Pub Serv 5%	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
117	106½	6	Pub Serv 6%	500	115½	115	115	115½
112	107⅛	6	Pb Sv EG pf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
89⅝	55⅝	4	Pullman	600	60	59	59	59⅝
27⅛	16⅝	1.50	Pure Oil	1500	16⅞	16¼	16½	16⅝
88⅝	52	4	Purity Bk	300	57½	55⅛	55⅛	57
			—R—					
69⅝	21½	..	Radio	66000	25¼	23⅝	24	24½
57	48⅞	3.50	Radio pf A	100	50	50	50	49⅞
85	54⅞	5	Radi pf B	200	61	59⅞	60	59
50	17⅛	..	Radio-Keith	53000	22⅜	20⅞	21½	22
58	19⅝	2.60	Raybestos	1500	23	22	22	21¾
64⅞	34⅝	5	Real Silk H	500	41	39¾	40	40⅞
46⅞	18⅛	1.60	Rem Rand	1200	20⅞	19⅛	19⅜	20⅜
79½	19⅛	4	Repub Stl	1900	21	18¾	20	21¾
95⅛	68⅝	7	Repub Stl pf	100	69	69	69	68¾
30	10	..	Revere C&B	100	13	13	13	12½
34⅞	14	2	Ry Metal	500	17⅜	17	17⅜	17
7½	2	..	Reynolds S	100	2½	2½	2½	2
28⅛	7⅝	2	Richfield Oil	1200	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	8⅝
25⅝	8⅝	..	Rio Grande O	500	9½	9	9	9⅛
59⅝	32	2.50	Ritter D.	100	32	32	32	33
48⅝	21	2.30	Rossia Ins	100	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	26
56⅛	43¾	3.31	Royal Dutch	100	44¼	44	44	44¼
			—S—					
122⅝	57¼	5	Safeway S	500	63	62	62	63¼
57¼	31	2¶	St Joseph	500	33¼	32½	32½	32½
118⅞	64½	6	StL & SF	100	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	66
101	86	6	StL & SF pf	200	86	86	86	..
31⅝	16	2	Savage A	500	17½	16⅛	17½	16½
12⅛	1⅜	..	Seabd AL	500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100⅝	52¼	2½§	Sears Roe	4200	57¼	54⅛	55	57⅞
23	4⅜	..	Sec Nat Inv	200	5	5	5	5
13⅛	4⅛	..	Servel	1000	5⅛	4¾	5	5
52	20⅛	1¶	Shattuck	1200	32⅛	30¾	30¾	31
25⅛	10⅛	..	Shell Union	1500	10⅞	10¼	10½	10⅝
35	8⅝	..	Shubert Th	300	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅝
94⅛	15	..	Simmons	1500	18	17	17	17
32	15	2¶	Sinclair	1600	16¼	15½	15⅞	15⅞
112¼	108	8	Sinclair pf	100	108	108	108	109¼
42	20⅛	2	Skelly Oil	100	20⅝	20¼	20¼	20¼
8	3	..	Snider	100	3	3	3	3
118	95½	5.50	Sol Am pf ww	300	108	107	108	104
72	49⅛	2	So Calif Ed	1000	51	50⅛	50⅛	51
127	105	6	So Pacific	300	106⅝	106	106	107
30⅜	11⅛	2¶	So PR Sug	400	13¾	13⅛	13⅝	13¼
136⅜	69⅛	8	So Railway	200	71	69⅛	70	70¼
37⅜	19⅝	..	Spang Chal	100	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29½
30⅛	13⅝	1	Sparks With	500	16	14⅛	14½	15¼
36⅛	10⅛	..	Spicer Co	400	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
29¼	15⅝	1.50	Sta Brands	4200	17	16¼	16⅛	16⅝
129¼	75⅛	3.50	Sta Gas	2500	82	78	78	80
15⅛	3⅝	..	Sta Inv	200	4	4	4	4
75	52⅛	2.50§	Sta Oil Cal	1000	54¾	53	53	54¼
49	19	2	Sta Oil Kan	100	22½	22½	22½	21⅞
84⅞	55⅛	1¶	Sta Oil NJ	9300	58¾	56⅞	56⅞	57½
40⅝	26⅛	1.60	Sta Oil N Y	2000	27⅞	27	27	27⅞
20⅛	6	..	Sterling	300	7	6½	6½	6½
14¾	10	1.30	Sterling pf	100	10	10	10	..
48	31⅛	3	Ster cv pf	100	32	32	32	31¼
47	18	2	St-Warner	500	20⅝	20	20¼	19½
113⅞	56½	3	Stone & Webster	1500	63½	56½	61	62½
47⅞	25¼	3	Studebaker	1300	27	26	26	26⅝
70	50	1§	Sun Oil	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	52
108½	102½	6	Sun Oil pf	10	106½	106	106	107
9⅛	1½	..	Super Oil	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
45¼	32½	2½	Superheater	100	35	35	35	35
29⅝	7⅝	..	Super Steel	300	8½	8	8	8⅞
			—T—					
26¼	15⅝	1.20¶	Telautograph	100	17½	17½	17½	17⅞
17	8⅜	1	Tenn Cop	200	9	8¾	8¾	9
60⅛	42⅝	3	Tex Co	4200	44⅝	43⅛	44	44
67⅜	48⅛	4	Tex Gulf S	2500	54¼	52	52	54½
14⅛	6	..	Tex & P Coal	400	6⅞	6½	6⅝	6⅞
32⅜	13⅝	..	Tex & P LT	3600	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
26⅝	7	..	Thermoid	400	8⅝	7⅛	8⅝	8
46⅜	22¼	2	Third Nat Inv	100	25	25	25	25
47⅛	27	3	Thompson	400	29⅞	28	29⅞	29½
18⅛	5⅛	..	Thom Star	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6
46⅝	30	3.50	Thom Star pf	800	34	31¾	34	30
39⅝	15	2.40	Thomp Prod	400	16½	16¼	16¼	16
17⅝	10	.60	Tidewat As	4000	10¼	10	10	10¼
21⅛	8	.80	Timken-Det	500	9¼	9	9	9
89⅛	50¼	3	Timken	1600	56	52⅝	53⅝	56
25⅛	17½	1	Transamer	9400	18⅜	18	18¼	18⅜
20⅛	9⅛	..	Tri-Cont	1500	10	10	10	..
28⅝	8	1	Trans & W	300	9	8	8	9⅝
96½	84¼	6	Tri-Cont pf	300	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
22	10⅜	1.60	Truax Coal	600	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	12
37⅛	22⅛	1.20§	Truscon S	200	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	23
31⅛	9	4	Twin City	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
			—U—					
138	71½	5	Underwood	900	75½	72	72	74½
18⅛	9⅝	..	Un Bag & P	100	14½	14½	14½	15¼
106⅝	60½	2.60	Un Carbide	14300	63⅞	61½	62	64¼
50	28⅝	2§	Un Oil Cal	1400	32⅜	31	32	32
202¾	198¼	10	Un Pacific	400	200	200	200	208
88⅛	82¼	4	Un Pac pf	300	86½	86½	86½	86
38	23⅛	1.60	Un Tk Car	200	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	25½
99	35¼	..	Uni Air T	20400	39⅝	37	37⅛	37⅝
77¾	55⅛	3	Uni Air T pf	400	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	56
54⅛	36	1.60	Uni Biscuit	300	39	38⅛	38⅛	38⅝
84	32⅛	2	Unit Carbon	1100	36⅛	35	35	36
52	21⅛	.50	Unit Corp	40900	24⅞	22¼	22⅝	24⅛
53⅛	46⅞	3	Unit Corp pf	1500	49⅛	48	48	48⅛
19⅛	4	..	Uni El Coal	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
105	70	4	Uni Fruit	1400	71⅝	70⅛	71⅛	71¼
49⅝	29¾	1.20	Uni Gas Imp	12200	32¼	30⅞	31	31⅝
32	22	2	Uni Piece Dye	1500	24⅞	24	24⅞	24⅜
20⅜	9	..	US Dist	100	9	9	9	9
32⅛	9	..	US & For Sec	700	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
101	85½	6	US & For S pf	100	91⅛	94⅛	91⅛	91½
103	27½	3	US Freight	300	31	30	30	30⅛
30⅛	12½	2	US Hoffman	300	13	13	13	13
139⅞	58⅛	6¶	US Ind Alco	600	61½	60¼	61⅛	61½
15½	6⅛	..	US Leather	900	7¼	6⅞	7	7½
26	9	..	US Lea A	200	11	11	11	9⅞
38¼	18½	2	US Pipe&Fd	4000	27	25¼	25¼	26⅞
75⅛	34	5	US Realty	1700	37⅞	36⅛	36⅛	37
35	11	..	US Rubber	1600	14	12⅞	13	13
63⅛	21⅛	..	US Rub 1pf	400	24	24	24	24
36⅛	17⅛	1	US Smelt	1800	20	19¼	20	19⅛
53⅛	42	3.50	US Smelt pf	200	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
198⅜	144⅛	7	US Steel	99600	151	147⅛	148⅛	149⅛
151¼	141	7	US Steel pf	900	148½	148	148½	148
9	2⅛	..	Univ Pipe	600	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝
45¾	20	2b	Util P&Lt A	5900	27¼	25	25½	26½
			—V—					
7⅛	⅛	..	Vadsco	800	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	1
143¼	47⅛	3	Vanadium	32300	53⅛	49	49⅛	52¼
8⅞	2½	..	Va-C Chem	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
70¼	38	..	Va-IC&C pf	50	70	70	70	70
156	44	4	Vulcan	100	57⅝	52	52	55
			—W—					
31⅛	24¼	1.50	Waldorf	400	25¼	25	25¼	25⅛
42⅝	20	2	Walworth	200	23	22½	22½	22¾
54	21⅛	..	Ward Bk A	30	28	27½	28	..
15⅝	4⅛	..	Ward Bk B	500	6½	6	6⅛	5½
80⅛	16⅝	..	Warner Br A	28	18⅞	17⅞	18⅛	18½
70¼	36	2.20	Warnernn nBr pf	100	38	38	38	36
27	7½	..	Warner Quin	200	7½	7½	7½	7½
63½	35⅛	3	Warren Br	1600	38¼	35⅛	35⅛	38
56	50	3	Warren cv pf	30	50½	50⅛	50⅛	50½
29⅞	22	2	Wesson O	100	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24
59½	50½	4	Wesson O pf	800	54½	54¼	54¼	54½
112½	105½	7	W Pen E 7%	10	109	109	109	110
111½	104⅛	6	W Pen P 6%	60	110⅞	109⅞	110⅞	..
118⅛	113⅛	7	W Pen P 7%	10	117	117	117	117
24⅛	6	..	Wn Dairy B	500	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6
36	14½	..	Wn Md	1700	17¼	15½	16	16¾
53½	26⅜	..	Wn Pac pf	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	28
219⅜	133¼	8	Wn Union	1200	144	139	139½	138
52	33½	2	Westg A B	400	36	35⅛	35⅜	35
201½	109⅜	5	Westg Elec	42400	116⅞	111¼	111⅜	116¼
197¾	117½	5	Westg El pf	200	126	119	119	122
48⅞	23⅛	1	Weston In	100	25	25	25	24⅞
59½	30	2	Westvaco	100	32	32	32	30
43	27½	2	White Mot	300	28½	27¾	28½	28½
13⅞	3⅛	..	Dhi Sew M	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
21	11	..	Wilcox Oil	400	11	11	11	11
13	6⅜	..	Wilson A	100	8½	8½	8½	..
11	4⅛	..	Willys-Over	1500	4¾	4½	4½	4½
72⅜	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	7900	63¾	61½	62	63
169	67¼	..	Wor Pump	2400	85	80¾	81	84
103	88	7	Wor Pump A	100	98	98	98	98
81	66½	4	Wrigley	100	69	69	69	69
			—Y—					
77	35	2	Yale & T	700	36	36	36	35
32¾	16⅝	..	Yel Truck	8600	13½	12½	12½	12¾
150¼	90	5	Youngstown	100	93½	93½	93½	90
47	19⅛	3	Young S&W	11200	22	20	20½	21⅝

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. cPayable in script.



Home Building and Loan Co.

16 and 18 Laura Street
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

ASSETS $2,840,133.91

Each quarter since organization in 1921 this Company has earned and paid dividends at the yearly rate of not less than

7%

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HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
Established 1888
60 Congress Street
BOSTON

NEW YORK, BOSTON, CHICAGO, CLEVELAND, DETROIT, PROVIDENCE, PORTLAND, ME., PITTSBURGH

Members of the New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Detroit Stock Exchanges and the New York Curb Exchange.

DROP IN NEW YORK BANK STOCKS FROM 1930 HIGHS MARKED

A feature of the over-the-counter market is the weakness in leading New York bank stocks. While these issues have shown a declining tendency during the past few weeks there was no pronounced drop until Oct. 9, when National City, Chase and others reacted to new lows for the year.

The following table shows current prices, as compared with 1930 and 1929 high's and low's, par value, dividends and per cent yield at current prices:

	Cur Price	—1930— High	Low	Div	%Yield cur pr
Bank of America	$86	$147	$84	$4.50	5.23
Bankers Trust	130	183	119	3.00	2.30
Central Hanover	292	410	290	7.00	2.39
Chase National	120	180	119	4.00	3.33
Chatham Phoenix	95	145	90	4.00	4.21
Chemical B & T	59	93	59	1.80	3.03
National City	125	259	120	4.00	3.20
Corn Exchange	155	259	150	4.00	2.59
First National	4450	6500	4400	100.00	2.24
Guaranty Trust	661	865	570	20.00	3.02
Irving Trust	43	73	42	1.60	3.72
Manhattan	98	156	97	4.00	4.07
Manufacturers	77	155	76	6.00	7.78
N Y Trust	215	330	211	5.00	2.32

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 11	Oct. 10
240	Am & Cont	16	14	16	16
310	Am Found	7	7	7	6½
1148	Am T&T	200⅛	196	196⅛	199
80	Amoskeag	7½	7½	7½	7
100	Av Sec	4	4	4	..
55	Big Sanf	46	46	46	46
1595	Bos El	75	74	75	75
20	Bos El 1pf	105	105	105	105¾
45	Bos El 2pf	90	88	90	89
20	B&M pf sta	81	81	81	..
5	B&M pr pf	107½	107¼	107¼	..
322	Cop Range	6⅝	4⅜	4⅜	..
5	East SS	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21
10	East SS pf	46	46	46	64
5	E G&F Fuel	24	24	24	24
115	E G&&F pf	97	96	96	97
25	E G&F pr pf	84½	84½	84½	84½
100	E Mass A	4	4	4	..
10	Economy	26	26	26	..
20	Edison Elec	255	254	254	254
5	Em Asso	22½	22½	22½	22½
10	First Nat S	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	46⅞
10	Gen Alloy	9	9	9	..
100	Gen Capital	37	37	37	38
100	Gen Elec Sp	12	12	12	..
5	Georgian	4	4	4	3½
10	Gilchrist	9½	9½	9½	..
20	Hathaway pf	101	101	101	100
10	Hygrade	*22	22	22	..
7	Int Button	8½	8½	8½	7
100	Isle Royale	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
10	Jen Tel	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
20	Loew's Thea	8½	8½	8½	8
1775	Mass Util	7⅛	6⅞	7¼	6¾
130	Mohawk	22	21½	22	22
22	Nash	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	31⅝
66	NE Tel	141½	140	140	142½
179	No Butte	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅛
57	Old Colony	143	143	143	143
87	Pac Mills	20½	20⅛	20½	20½
130	Pocahontas	18	18	18	17½
50	Pub Util	9¼	9¼	9¼	..
390	Quincy Min	7½	7	7	7
100	St Mary Ld	9½	8¾	9½	9
622	Shawmut	14	13½	14	14
300	So Sur	9	9	9	9
50	Swift & Co	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28½
55	Torrington	51	50	50	51
10	Un Twist D	20	20	20	..
455	Uni Found	12¼	11½	11½	12½
180	Uni Shoe	59	58	58⅛	59½
20	US&El Pow	8	8	8	7⅞
175	Util Hyd	7	6⅞	7	6⅞
300	Utah Apex	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1½
700	Utah Met	.25	.25	.25	.25
10	Westfield	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	22
	BONDS				
$6000	Amoskeag 6s	75	75	75	75
3000	E Mass 5s	38¼	38	38	..
2400	E Mass 6s	60	56	60	..
2000	Mass G 4½s'31	100½	100½	100½	..
1000	NE Tel 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	..
1000	Swift 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
December	10.50	10.51	10.50	10.51	10.40
March	10.82	10.83	10.76	10.83	10.70
May	11.00	11.03	10.94	11.01	10.88
July	11.18	11.21	11.12	11.18	11.05

Spots 10.45, up 15 points.
b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	10.22	10.24	10.22	10.24	10.19
December	10.52	10.54	10.42	10.47	10.40
January	10.63	10.63	10.53	10.58	10.50
March	10.83	10.83	10.72	10.79	10.70
May	11.02	11.02	10.93	10.99	10.91
July	11.18	11.18	11.10	11.17	11.06

bBid. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	10.40	10.40	10.36	10.38	10.34b
December	10.59	10.59	10.49	10.54	10.49
January	10.72	10.73	10.65	10.66	10.61
March	10.89	10.89	10.80	10.87	10.79
May	11.12	11.12	11.02	11.09	11.00
July	11.27	11.28	11.24	11.28	11.15

b—Bid. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	5.49	5.51	5.47	5.51	5.42
December	5.60	5.63	5.59	5.63	5.54
January	5.66	5.69	5.64	5.69	5.60
March	5.78	5.82	5.78	5.81	5.72
May	5.87	5.92	5.87	5.92	5.83
July	5.95	6.00	5.95	6.00	5.90

Spots 5.65, up 11 points. Tone at close, quiet but steady. Sales 3000; (American) 1400.

A Window in Wall Street

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

With interest rates on first mortgage loans on both city and farm properties averaging between 5½ and 6 per cent, there is reported from practically all sections of the United States sufficient funds to meet the needs for new loans. A definite improvement in the real estate market has been noted this year in a number of territories, according to a survey by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America. The survey says that very few localities report any appreciable decline in real estate transactions for 1930 as compared with 1929. Furthermore, a diminishing number of foreclosures and delinquencies is reported by banks and mortgage companies.

KEEPING ONE'S HEAD

Those who keep their heads in times of adversity are those for whom adversity becomes opportunity. This is what old-timers in The Street are often heard to say. One prominent executive in the oil industry once said that it is easier to "keep your head" in times of business difficulty than when prosperity is at its height. It does appear the people who refused to become too enthusiastic in 1929 are also the ones who are refusing to over-do the doubt right now.

WATCHING COPPER

Some observers are feeling better about the outlook for the copper industry. They believe there is more cooperation among producers than there was a short time back.

A DIVIDEND INCREASE?

The way to attract attention—of one kind or another—in Wall Street these days is to start a conversation on the possibility of a dividend increase. And that is just what is being done by those who are talking about Woolworth's dividend possibilities. Woolworth is seen as likely to benefit from lower costs on a large variety of the goods it handles. Not only that, but if purchasing power of the individual is reduced, the five-and-ten becomes more popular than some of the stores that are favored with business during more prosperous times.

STILL WAITING

Conservative opinion is still waiting for the stock market to prove something about itself before urging a try for profits. One thing that the market seems to have proved is that the "bottom" of any market is farther down than most people are given to believe. Where is the bottom? Last year the question was, "Where is the top?"

CHILDREN'S SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

National Thrift News, published by the National Thrift Committee of the Y. M. C. A. says that about 1000 children started savings accounts in the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank within a period of three months. Just another solid brick to put into the foundations of future prosperity.

BRAZILIAN BONDS

Having invested some $365,000,000 in governmental, state and municipal dollar bonds issued by Brazil, the American investing public has sustained a paper loss of $137,000,000, or 37.5 per cent, in the last decade, according to Moody's.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1930, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Today	*135.7	*107.9	*184.8	*140.0
Previous day	139.7	109.7	189.9	143.8
Week ago	148.2	113.2	205.1	152.7
Month ago	169.5	122.3	238.7	172.5
Year ago	240.6	156.9	328.5	242.6
Two years ago	186.7	122.2	161.1	171.8
Three years ago, weekly average	140.6	123.0	127.6	135.6
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	135.9	108.3	185.7	140.3
High (1929)	252.8	167.8	353.1	253.5
Low (1929)	141.3	117.7	156.6	140.2

BONDS

	10 Industrls.	10 R'r'ds	10 Util.	30 Total
Today	92.8	107.5	99.6	100.0
Previous day	93.1	107.6	99.4	100.1
Week ago	93.9	109.4	100.7	101.3
Month ago	94.8	109.1	101.1	101.6
Year ago	92.6	102.4	97.2	97.4
Two years ago	95.0	105.4	99.5	99.9
Three years ago, weekly average	96.5	108.7	100.2	101.8
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	91.9	104.5	97.8	98.4
High (1929)	95.3	106.0	99.8	99.9
Low (1929)	90.4	100.8	96.0	96.3

*New 1930 low.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 11	Wk. ago	Yr. ago
Wheat, 2 red	.97⅛	$1.00⅛	$1.46½
Corn, 3 yellow	1.00	1.05⅛	1.13⅞
Oats, 2 white	.47½	.50	.60
Flour	4.70	4.90	6.75
Beef, family	20.00	20.00	29.00
Pork	32.50	32.50	29.50
Lard	.1215	.1210	.1155
Cotton, mid-up	.1040	.1035	.1855
Zinc	.0410	.0422½	.0675
Iron	19.76	19.76	22.26
Steel, bil. Pitt	31.00	31.00	35.00
Copper	.10	.10	.18
Tin	.2537⅛	.2760	.4260
Rubber	.0787½	.0800	.1990
Sugar	.0445	.0435	.0550
Lead	.0510	.0535	.0690
Print cloth	[illegible]	.0456	.0535

GOVERNMENT REPORTS SOME IMPROVEMENT IN CROP PROSPECTS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A general improvement in crop prospects averaging 1.9 per cent during September is reported by the Department of Agriculture.

The prospective production of corn, damaged by the drouth, was placed at 2,046,716,000 bushels, as compared with an estimate of 1,982,785,000 a month ago, and a production of 2,614,807,000 a year ago.

The wheat crop, relatively, unaffected by the protracted hot and dry weather, was estimated at 839,612,000 bushels, contrasted with 837,761,000 predicted a month ago and 806,000,000 produced last year.

Spring wheat production was estimated at 242,220,000 bushels, with 240,369,000 predicted Sept. 1, and a crop of 228,906,000 in 1929.

Winter wheat was forecast on Oct. 1 condition at 587,000,000 bushels compared with a production a year ago of 578,000,000 bushels.

Durrun wheat was placed at 52,314,000 bushels, with 52,380,000 produced last year. Other wheat was estimated at 189,906,000 bushels, compared with 175,628,000 last year.

Oats production was estimated at 1,410,761,000 bushels, compared with 1,234,000,000 bushels produced last year and an estimate of 1,399,892,000 bushels on Sept. 1 condition.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2%
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2@2½	2@2¼
Four to six months	2½@2¾	2½@2¾

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35¾c	36⅛c
Bar silver in London	16⅝d	16⅞d
Bar gold in London	84s 11⅝d	84s 11⅝d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$76,000,000	$1,355,000,000
Years ago today	107,000,000	1,826,000,000
Balances	29,000,000	171,000,000
Year ago today	32,000,000	286,000,000
Exchanges for week	418,000,000	6,635,000,000
Balances for week	183,000,000	1,020,000,000
F. R. bank credit	26,736,017	161,000,000

Acceptance Market

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

30 days	2	@1⅞
60 days	2	@1⅞
90 days	2	@1⅞
4 months	2⅛@2	
5 months	2⅜@2¼	
6 months	2⅜@2¼	

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Amsterdam	3	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Philadelphia	3½	Helsingfors	6
Boston	3	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	6
San Francisco	3½	Oslo	4½
Athens	9	Paris	2½
Berne	2½	Riga	6
Berlin	5	Prague	4
Brussels	2½	Rome	5½
Bucharest	9	Sofia	10
Richmond	3½	Stockholm	3½
St. Louis	3½	Tokio	4.38
Kansas City	3½	Vienna	5
Dallas	3½	Warsaw	7

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅝	$4.8665
Cables	4.85⅞	4.85⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅛	.0392⅜	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394⅝	.1394⅝	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0524⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2377⅝	.2379⅝	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1411¾	.1411¾	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296⅛	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2675½	.2676	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129⅝	.0129⅝	.193
Holland—florin	.4032½	.4034	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¾	.1750¾	.1749
Norway—krone	.2675½	.2676	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123	.1123	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1000	.1015	.193
Sweden—krona	.2685½	.2686	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1943½	.1943½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177½	.0177½	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3225	.3425	..
Shanghai—tael	.3950	.3950	..
India—rupee	.3614	.3612	.3650
Japan—yen	.4963	.4967	.4984
Phil Islnds—peso	.4962½	.4962½	.50
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5650	.5650	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3384	.3420	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0975	.0973	.1196
Chile—peso	.0662	.0662	.0737
Peru—pound	.3150	.3150	.40
Uruguay—peso	.7850	.7900	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	1.00⅛	1.00 3-32	1.00

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CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
December	.78⅛	.79	.77¼	.77⅛
March	.83	.83	.81¼	.81⅛
May	.85¼	.85⅝	.83½	.83⅝
June	.85¾	.85⅞	.84⅝	.84⅛
Corn				
December	.81⅛	.81⅛	.88⅛	.80⅛
March	.82½	.82⅛	.80	.80⅛
May	.85	.85	.82¼	.82⅝
June	.85	.85⅝	.83⅛	.83⅝
Oats				
December	.37⅛	.37⅛	.36⅛	.36⅛
March	.38⅛	.38⅛	.37⅛	.38⅛
May	.40	.40⅛	.39	.39⅛
Lard				
October	11.35	11.35	11.30	11.30
December	10.45	10.45	10.40	10.40
May	10.35	10.35	10.30	10.30

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
October	.72⅛	.69⅛	.69⅛	.72⅛
December	.74⅛	.71⅛	.71⅛	.74⅛
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Stock Markets Reflect Doubt as to Likelihood of Immediate Trade Upturn

The feeling that the current business expansion is to be no more than seasonal evidently is growing. Stock market interests particularly have manifested doubt that commercial and industrial trends are due for any substantial improvement in the immediate future.

Liquidation in the New York stock market this week carried United States Steel and many other pivotal issues to new low-price levels for the year or longer.

Much of the selling was based on expectations of a big reduction in unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation. The actual decrease, as reported at noon Friday, was 155,866 tons. Some guesses on the cheerful side were that little if any reduction would be shown. Generally, however, a larger decline was expected.

As measured by bank debits outside New York City, and reported by the Department of Commerce, business conditions showed a marked gain in the week ended Oct. 4 as compared with the preceding week.

Car loadings during the latest reported week were somewhat less than during the preceding week, being, of course, well below the figures of the corresponding period in 1929.

Bank clearings this week totaled $10,096,138,000, a decline of 14.2 per cent compared with last week, and a decrease of 29.7 per cent compared with the similar week last year.

Reports From Other Countries

A better tone to the Chinese market for textiles is reflected in Japan's cotton spinning and weaving industries, according to cables to the Commerce Department. The improvement is expected to result in increased imports of raw cotton because stocks are now relatively small. The rice producing industry, however, still is at a disadvantage, with forward rice deliveries quoted about 10 yen under production cost.

There is a somewhat brighter attitude evident in business circles of South Africa. Rainfalls have improved crop conditions. The credit position remains difficult.

From Argentina come reports that the outlook for cereals and live stock continues favorable, due to heavy rains which have fallen over a large part of the country.

Business still is dull in Brazil, where revolutionary activities are holding the public attention.

Leading Stock Markets

Large-scale liquidation swept the New York stock market this week, carrying many issues to new low levels for the year or longer. Unable to support stocks in which it was interested, the firm of Prince & Whitley was suspended for insolvency. This firm had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange for about 50 years.

United States Steel was pushed down to 144½ Friday, on the afternoon of which day support came into the market, resulting in a recovery of more than six points in the industrial averages. Brokers' loans figures this week showed a decline of $158,000,000, following a decline of $159,000,000 shown last week.

After an irregular start, the London stock market declined throughout most of this week. Forced liquidation was much in evidence, and two minor bankruptcies added to the general unsettlement of sentiment.

The weakness of prices at New York was reflected by stocks on the Paris Bourse also this week. A sharp drop in the list Thursday was followed by a brisk selling movement in Friday's session.

After a few days of dullness, with prices sagging, the Berlin Boerse was taken by surprise by a 1 per cent rise in the official bank rate. A wide break resulted and weakness continued through Friday.

FALL RIVER CLOTH TRADING SLOW, BUT PRICES ARE FIRM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Inquiry showed some improvement in the local cloth market this week, but actual trading was very slow.

In the fine goods category, lawns, voiles and pongees have been most sought. Pongees sold fairly well.

In print yarn styles, narrow and wide odds sold to some extent. A number of fairly large contracts for 36-inch goods were turned down by the mills when buyers offered no more than the goods are being sold for in the South.

Demand for marquisettes was moderate. Twills and sateens were quiet, but quotations continue firm.

Today's prices on standard constructions are as follows: 38½-in., 64x60s, 6c; 39-in., 56x44s, 5½c; 27-in., 64 x 60s, 4¾c; 27-in., 56x52s, 4½c, and 25-in., 40x32s, 2¾c.

DIVIDENDS

North Boston Lighting Properties declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1 a share on the common and 75 cents a share on the preferred stock, both payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 10.

Reliance International Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the cumulative preferred $3 convertible series, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Warren Institution for Savings declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2½ per cent on deposits, payable Oct. 15.

Hawaiian Pineapple Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Brown Co. declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $1.50, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

American Thermos Bottle Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 22.

Canadian Bank of Commerce declared an extra dividend of $1 and regular quarterly dividend of $3, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Oct. 31.

SEARS ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO (AP)—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reported $32,837,927 sales during its tenth calendar period, Sept. 11 to Oct. 8, showing a decrease of 14.5 per cent from the $38,416,990 sales in the corresponding period of 1929. For the first 10 periods of this year the sales totaled $284,475,425, a drop of 7.5 per cent from 1929, when sales to Oct. 8 aggregated $307,530,572.

INTERNATIONAL CEMENT

International Cement Corporation for the nine months to Sept. 30 reports net earnings after interest, taxes, etc., of $3,446,766, equal to $5.44 a share on 633,452 shares of common stock, as compared with net of $3,527,764, or $5.70 a share on 619,049 common shares, in the same nine months of 1929. For the quarter to Sept. 30 net of $1,395,003 was equal to $2.22 a share on the common compared with net of $1,360,356, or $2.20 a share on the common in the third quarter of 1929.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	100⅛	100⅛
Ajax Rubber 8s '36	25	25
Albany PWP 6s '48	94	94
Alleghany 5s '44	95¼	95
Alleghany 5s '50	92½	92¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	102	102
Am For Pow 5s	81½	79
Am For Pow 5½s	101½	101½
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101½	101⅛
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	94⅜	94⅜
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	89⅝	89⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	102	102
Am T&T 4½s cv '33	101	101
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	151	151
Am T&T col 5s '46	105⅝	105¼
Am T&T 5s '65	107	107
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107	106¼
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	109	108⅞
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	101½	101⅛
Am WW&Elec deb 6s 75	105¼	105¼
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	81	81
Arkansas Mem Bge 4s '64	105	105
Archer Daniels 6s	103¼	103¼
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77⅞	77½
Armour & Co Ill 4½s	90¼	90¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	97⅞	97½
Atch T&SF Rky Mt 4s '65	98½	95⅛
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	56	56
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
B&O 1st 4s '48	97½	96⅞
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	96¾	96¾
B&O 4½s Tol & C div '59		
B&O 4½s '33		
B&O 4½s cv	101	101
B&O rfg 5s '95	99	98
B&O rfg 6s '95	103⅜	103⅜
Beechnut 5s	109¼	109¼
Boston & Me 5s '67	103¾	103¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	102	101⅞
BklynMan Tr sf 6s '68	57	57
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	99¼	98⅞
Buff R & P rfg	92⅞	92⅞
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	103	103
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	102⅞	102⅞
Cal Pet 5½s '38	98⅞	98⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	102	102
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '68	99¾	99¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July	100¼	100
Can North 4½s	105⅛	105⅛
Can North deb 6½s '46	101⅛	101⅛
Can Pacific deb 4s	111¾	111¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	89½	89½
Can Pacific 5s '54	101⅞	101⅞
Can Pacific 4½s '60	105½	105½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	99½	98⅞
Cen Pacific 5s '60	100⅛	100⅛
Cne RR NJ gen 5s reg	104⅜	104⅜
Cen R R 5s	113	113
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	102	102
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	41	41
Ches & O cv 4½s A	100⅛	100
Chi B @ Q 3	102	102
Chi Gt West 4s '59	53	53
Chi M&StP gen 3½s '89	71	70
Chi M&StP adj	74⅝	74⅜
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	39½	38⅜
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	96¾	96½
Chi M StP@Pac 5s '75	39	39
Chi & Nw 4¾s cv	82½	81
Chi & W Ind 5½s	96	95½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	104¼	104¼
Chi RI&P 4½s A	99	99
Chi RI@P 4½s cv	96¾	95¾
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	95¾	95¼
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	80	80
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	103	103
Chile Copper 5s '47	116	116
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	93⅞	93
Clev CC&StL gen 5s '93	92¾	92½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	96	96
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	105	105
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	103	103
Colonial Oil 6s	95½	95¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	60½	60½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	103⅛	103
Columbus Pow 4½s	103⅛	103
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97½	97⅛
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	94½	94
Con Coal(Md) rfg 5s '50	102¼	102¼
Con Gas 5½s '45	35½	35½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	106⅞	106⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	105⅛	105⅛
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	70	70
Crown Zell 6s ww	96	96
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	89	88½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	65½	65½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	64½	64½
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	102⅝	102⅝
Den & Rio G Wn 5s 55	97	96¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	86	86
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	101⅝	101⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	106⅝	106½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	88½	88½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	70½	70½
Equ Gas 5s	40	39¾
Erie 5s '47	101¼	101¼
Erie gen lien	90¼	90¼
Erie gen '75s	78	78
Erie (Pa) col 4s '51	90¾	90
Erie Jer 6s	101	101
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	111⅜	111⅜
Fed Lt & Trac 6s B	100¼	100¼
Fed Metal 7s '34	96⅞	96¾
Gen Baking 5½s	98	98
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	98⅝	98⅝
Gen Steel 5½s ww	102⅛	102⅛
Gen Theater 6s	101⅛	101
Goodrich 6s	89½	88
Goodyear 5s '57	77¾	77¼
Goodrich 6½s	92⅛	91¾
Gould Coupler 6s '40	99⅝	99⅛
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	71	71
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '04	107	106¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	111⅛	111
Great Northern 7s '36 A	99⅛	99⅛
Gulf Mobile 5s	111⅛	111⅛
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	98⅝	98⅝
Houston Oil 5½s	76	76
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	97	97
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	80½	80½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	100
Humble Oil 5½s '32	103	102¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102½
Ill Cen 3½s Lou div '55	106	105¾
Ill Cen 4s '53	85⅝	85⅝
Ill Cen ext 3½s	90⅞	90⅞
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	85¼	85¼
Ill Cen 6½s '36	28¾	28⅝
Ill Cen CStL&NO 5s 3s	110⅛	110⅛
Ind Nat Gas 5s '36	78⅜	78⅜
Inland Steel 4½s '78	101	101
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98¼	98¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	101	100⅞
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72	72
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	90½	90½
Int & G Nor 5s C	99	99
Int & G Nor 6s '52	97	97
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	98	98
Int Hydro 6s	71	71
Int Paper 6s '55	97½	97¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	72½	71⅞
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	66	66
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	78⅞	78⅞
Int Tel & Tel 5s	94½	939
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	84	84
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	105¼	105¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	80½	80½
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	95	95
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	117⅛	117⅛
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	102⅛
L'Autaro 6s '54	104⅝	104½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ww	63	60½
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	112	112
Long Island rfg 4s '49	101	101
Louis Ark 5s	95	94⅞
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	77½	77
L&N uni 4s '40	105¼	105
Manhat El Ry 4s	96⅞	96⅞
McCrory 5½s '41	51¼	51¼
Midland of NJ 5s '40	99	99
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	95¼	95⅛
Mil El Ry @ Lt 1st 5s '61	105⅝	105⅝
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	102¾	100¾
Min StP & SSM 6½s '31	90	90
Min StP & SSM 4½s	101⅛	101⅛
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	102⅝	102¾
Mo Pac 5s F '77	79¼	78⅞
Mo Pac 5s G '78	100¾	100½
Mo Pac 5½s '49	100½	100½
Mo Pac 5½s H	106	105¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	100⅛	100⅛
Morris & Essex 4½s	94½	94½
Morris & Essex 5s	101½	101½
Nash Chat & SL 4s '78	108	108
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	96	96
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	100¾	100½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	94½	94
N O T & M 5½s '54	94	94
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	103½	103½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	83¾	83⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	102	102
NY Chi & StL deb 4s '31	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	102	102
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	96	95
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	102	102
NY Dock 5s '38	102½	102½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	79	79
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	114½	114½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	79	79
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	96¾	96½
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	120¾	120¾
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	101⅛	101⅛
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	106⅝	106⅛
Norf So 5s	89	89
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	45	45
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	55	55
Nor Am Ed 5s C	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101½	101½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	106⅜	106⅜
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	69⅛	69
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	113	113
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103⅛	103⅛
	105⅜	105⅜
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	108	108
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	98⅝	98⅝
Otis Steel 6s '41	103	102¾
Pav Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	103¼	103¼
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97⅛	97¼
Parmelee Trans 6 s'44	45	45
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	40¼	40¼
Paramount Publix	91	90
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	80	80
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	96⅛	96⅛
Penn RR 4½s D	99¾	99⅛
Penn RR 4⅜s '63	101⅞	101⅞
Penn RR 5s '64	105	104½
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105⅛	105⅛
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	95	94⅞
Phil Co 5s '67	101¾	101⅝
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	86	86
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	95⅛	95⅛
Philippine Ry 4s '37	26	25
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	110⅞	110⅞
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	111	111
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	101⅝	101⅝
Port Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	106	106
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	88	88
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103	102⅞
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102½	102⅛
Pure Oil 5½s '37	97⅝	97⅝
Purity Baking 5s '48	95¼	95¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 WW	96⅛	96⅛
Rep I&S sf 5s '40	102¼	102¼
Rochester Gas 7s '46	107⅞	107⅞
StL IM&S 4s R&G div '33	99⅞	99⅝
StL & SF 4s A '50	88⅞	88⅝
StL & SF 4½s '78	90⅝	90⅛
StL SW 1st 5s '52	102¼	102¼
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	98⅝	98⅝
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110	110
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	108½	108½
Seabd AL con 6s '45	30	29½
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	22½	22
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s B	21	21
Shell Union 5s '47	88	87
Shell Union 5s at ww	89⅛	89
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	86⅞	86⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	101	100⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102½	102¼
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101⅝	101
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	101	100⅛
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	95½	95⅛
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	104⅝	104⅝
So Colo Pow 6s '47	104⅝	104⅛
Solway 5s	100	99½
So Pacific col 4s '49	95	95
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97	97
So Pacific 4½s '68	99⅝	99⅝
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99	98⅜
So Pacific SF Ter 4s '50	95¼	95¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	102	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	88	87
So Ry con 5s '94	109	109
So Ry gen 6½s '56	121	120¼
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105½	105½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅜	104¼
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	100	99
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Texas Corp 5s '44	101⅛	101
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28¼	28¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	109⅝	109⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98⅝	98⅝
Union Pacific 4s '68	92⅛	92⅛
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	102⅜	102⅜
US Rubber 5s '47	70½	70
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	98	97¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	83⅛	82
Va Ry 5s '62	107¾	107¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102	102
Wabash 4½s '78	90	90
Wabash 1st 5s '39	103⅝	103⅝
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104⅛	104⅛
Warner Bros Pict 6s	74	72
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105⅝	105⅝
West Shore 4s 2361	93½	93⅛
Western Electric 5s '44	104⅜	104⅛
Western Maryland 4s '52	86	85½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100¼	100¼
Western Un R E 4½s '50	102	102
Western Un 6½s '36	108⅛	108⅛
Western Un 5s '60	104¼	103⅞
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	97	97
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	91½	91½
Wickwire Spen 7s '36	18	18
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	100	100
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	102	102
Youngstown Sheet 5s	102½	102½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Oct11	Last Oct10
3½s '47	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.4
1st 4¼s '47	102.11	102.11	102.11	102.11	102.11
4th 4¼s '38	103.11	103.13	103.11	103.12	103.12
4th 4¼s reg	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.9	103.5

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70	70
Agr Mtg Bk 7s '47	60	60
Akershus 5s '63	96¼	96¼
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	50½	50
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	50¼	50
Antioquia 7s B '45	55	54
Antioquia 7s D '45	55	54¼
Antwerp 5s '58	99¾	99¾
Argentine 5½s '62	80	78
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	89	88¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	88½	88
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	88½	88
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	89	89
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	55	55
Australia 4½s '57	73½	72¾
Australia 5s '55	80	79½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103	102¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	94¾	94½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102⅛	102⅛
Belgium (King) ½6s '49	107	106½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	112	112
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	108¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108¼	108¼
Berlin 6s '58	79	78
Berlin 6½s '50	80½	80½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	73⅝	73⅝
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	75¼	75¼
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	47	45½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	46	44⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	69⅛	65¼
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105⅛	105⅛
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	56	55
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	49⅜	49⅜
Brabil 6½s '27-'57	51	51
Brazil (US) 8s '41	67½	67½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	74	74
Bremen 7s '35	99½	99
Budapest (City) 6s '62	62¼	61
Buenos Aires 6s '61	63½	63⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	74	74
Buenos Aires City 4½s	95½	94½
Bulgaria 7½s '68	68	67½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	57	56
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	101¼	101¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	100⅞	100⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	104⅝	104½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	69⅛	69
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	74	74
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	73	73
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	73	73
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	73	73
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	89⅛	89
Chile (Rep) '63s	73	73
Christiania (City) 6s '54	102	102
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	86	84
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	60	60
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	60	60
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	99½	98¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94¼	93¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	99⅛	98¾
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ctf	90¼	90
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	65¼	65¼
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	98	98
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	85	85
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	50	50
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	110	110
Czechoslavakia (Rep) 8s B '52	109⅝	109⅝
Danish Mun 8s A '46	108⅞	108⅝
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94⅛	93¾
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	100⅝	100½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105½	105⅛
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	98⅛	98⅛
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90⅛	90½
Duke Power 6s '66	105	104⅞
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	102⅞	102⅞
Dutch EI sf 6s '62	102⅝	102⅝
Finland 5½s '58	75	75
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	91	91
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	93	93
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107	106¾
Frankfort 6½s	78	76⅛
French Nat SS 7s '49	103½	103½
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	125¾	125⅝
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	88½	88½
German 7s '49	101	100½
Ger Cen Ag Bk 6s '36	79½	78½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	70¼	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	70	70
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	83	82
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	87	87
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	99	98½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 rcts	76½	75½
Greek 6s '63	80	80
Greek 7s '64	98	98
Hamburg 6s '46	84¾	84¾
Harpen 6s '49 ww	77¼	77¼
Helsingfors 6½s	85	85
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	99½	99½
Irish Free State 5s '60	99⅞	99⅞
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	90½	90½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89	88½
Italy (King) 7s '51	93⅛	93⅛
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	90¼	90¼
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	97	97
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	97½	97½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	104¼	104
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s	92¾	92¾
Karstadt 6s '43	61	60
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59 ww	95⅛	95⅛
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	83	81⅞
Lombard El 7s '52 xw	83	81⅞
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105¼	105¼
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105¼	105⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '59 ct	50	50
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	99	99
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	99½	98¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	87	87
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	85	85
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104½	104½
New South Wales 5s '57	80	80
North German Lloyd 6s '47	83	82½
Norway Bank 5s '67	99¾	99¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	100	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102	102⅝
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	105
Norway (King) 6s '44	104⅝	104⅝
Norway (King) 6s '52	101⅛	101⅛
Norwegian El 5½s '57 ct	95	94¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	74⅞	74⅞
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	91½	91¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	96¼	95⅞
Oslo G&E 5s '63	97¼	97¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104⅛	104⅛
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	106⅛	106
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	103⅝	103⅝
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	49⅞	49⅞
Peru 6s '60	43	41½
Peru 7s '59	68¼	68
Poland 6s '40	60	60
Prague (City) 7½s '52	105	105
Queensland (State) 6s '47	94	94
Queensland (State) 7s '41	102¼	102¼
Roumania 7s	77	73
Rhine Westphalia '55 ct ww	75	75
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	78	78
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 WW	78	76
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	81½	80
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	51½	51
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6s '46	72	70
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	35½	35
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	51	51
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	60	59⅞
Rome (City) 6½s '52	80½	80½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90	89⅞
Ruhr 6s	68⅛	68⅛
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	107½	107⅛
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	80½	80¼
Sao Paulo (City) 6½s '57	51½	51¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '63	45	45
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	76⅛	75
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	83	83
Saxon State 6½s '46	78	78
Caxon State 7s '45	85	85
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	58	56
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	82	82
Siemens 6½s ct '51	97½	96
Siemens 7s '35	99⅝	99⅝
Silesia Bk 6s '47	65	65
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	49	49
Sweden (King) ct 5½s '54	105½	105½
Swiss Confed 8s '40	106⅛	106⅛
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104½	104½
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '32	99¼	99¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	80	80
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	91¾	91¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	85½	85½
Trondhjem 5½s '57	99	99
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	97¾	97½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅛	105¼
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	73	72
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	86	85½
Vienna 6s '52	83¼	83
Venetian Mtg Bk 7s '52	94	94
Warsaw 7s '58	84½	84
Westphalia El 6s '53	71	71
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	96⅛	96⅛

General Refractories Co. Has Strong Position in Industry

Numbers Leading Steel, Cement, Copper, Glass and Railroad Companies as Customers—Earnings in 1930 Rise—Unfilled Orders 100 P. C. Up

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 82

Among the rather exclusive coterie of industrial corporations which appear able to show larger earnings in 1930 than in 1929 and which may with a degree of justification make claim to be numbered among concerns whose business is characterized as "depression-proof," is General Refractories Company, one of the largest manufacturers of fire brick and general refractory materials in the country.

The company was incorporated in 1922, succeeding a concern incorporated in 1921 which in turn succeeded the General Refractories Company organized in 1911. Following a steady growth from the close of the World War at which time it had less than two dozen sales accounts, the company's customers have increased to over 2000, including most of the big iron and steel concerns, cement companies, leading copper refineries, many railroads and other industries using various types of refractories.

Profits have risen accordingly, the first half of 1930 being the most profitable in the company's history. Unfilled orders as of July 1 were 160 per cent higher than on the like date a year ago.

Progress in Diversification

General Refractories produces clay, silicate and magnesite brick which constitute the chief material of which are made furnaces, stacks and retaining vats or vessels used in the manufacture of steel and coke, the refining of copper, and in the production of pottery lime, cement and glass.

It owns or has leases on clay and ganister deposits in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Missouri, Georgia and Wisconsin estimated to meet its raw material requirements for at least a century, and also has fully equipped coal mines in the first two States.

Its 18 strategically located plants operating close to 300 kilns have a total daily capacity of about 1,200,000 brick of various types and sizes.

The chief outlet for the company's 50-odd products arises from the more or less constant relining that is necessary of the huge smelters, furnaces and molds used in the various heavy industries or what is termed replacement demand.

Quiet times in the iron, steel, cement or glass business are the occasion for repairs or relining of furnaces or ovens and become most active periods for the refractory industry. Thus, the fall and winter recession in 1929-1930 was actually the means of speeding up General Refractories' sales.

The company has sought for diversification persistently, making gratifying progress in this direction. Whereas a few years ago, most of its products went to the steel trade, today fully 50 per cent goes into other industries. Its modern research laboratory is developing new uses for its products, and seeking to introduce new products. Each succeeding year witnesses a wider market, and now specialties, such as arch brick for relining locomotive fireboxes, high temperature cements, industrial furnace shapes and plastic fire bricks are aggressively pushed.

Pushing Into New Markets

Export trade is also being expanded, and in this connection the company has obtained the exclusive license for the construction of the European type of continuous kiln in United States, Canada and South America.

Of particular value will be Refractories' most recent acquisition, the Evens & Howard Fire Brick Company, bought last January, with two plants in St. Louis, one in Georgia and valuable mineral lands in Missouri and Georgia. The newly acquired plants which have a capacity of about 120,000 bricks a day, will give access to business in southern and western states and stimulate sales to Cuba, Mexico and South America. A substantial interest has recently been acquired in the Northwest Magnesite Company, which makes "Thermax," a fireproof insulating board in wide use in Europe.

The company has shown consistent gains in earnings the last six years, while 1929 net was the highest on record, and 86 per cent above that of the previous year.

Net income last year of $2,553,124 was equal to $8.51 a share on 300,000 shares, which compares with $1,374,581 or $6.11 a share on 225,000 shares in 1928, $1,425,560 or $6.35 a share on 224,349 shares in 1927, $1,241,766 or $5.56 a share on 223,410 shares in 1926, $1,169,243 or $5.19 a share on 225,000 shares in 1925 and $627,096 or $2.79 a share in 1924.

1930 May Be Record Year

Judging by profits for the first half of 1930, net income should exceed the 1929 record. For the six months ended June 30, 1930, the company showed net of $1,754,561 or $4.60 a share on the 300,000 shares, which compares with $4.02 a share in the like 1929 period.

Business held up well in the September quarter, with August a record month. Shipments fell off some last month but it seems likely that net for the third quarter will equal the $2.07 showing in the June quarter, thus making about $6.65 a share for the nine months. Outlook for the fourth quarter is good, as business on the books is not subject to cancellation, and unfilled orders on Sept. 1 were 100 per cent higher than at the corresponding time a year ago.

While the company has taken cognizance of its increased earnings power by increasing the dividend rate last November to $4 a year from $3, it has not departed from a conservative course in the matter of distribution of profits.

Out of the total net earnings in the six years to 1929 inclusive of $8,391,371, barely more than half, or $4,380,198 was paid stockholders, the balance being added to the surplus.

If earnings continue their present pace, the usual extra dividends of 25 cents paid in each of the last three quarters will probably be continued, total payments thus far this year aggregating $3.75 a share. A stock dividend of 50 per cent was paid in 1921 and the stock split three for one in 1923.

New Financing Authorized

The company's capital structure is of the simplest, the sole capital obligation being 300,000 shares of one class outstanding. All bonds were eliminated last year through the proceeds of the sale of 75,000 shares of stock at $50 a share in the ratio of one new for each four held. At the meeting last June stockholders approved an increase in authorized capital stock to 600,000 shares and an increase in indebtedness by $5,000,000, thus placing the company in a position to finance new acquisitions.

Financial position of General Refractories as of the June statement was fair, with $5,737,542 of current assets against current liabilities of $3,328,200, leaving working capital of $2,409,000 or some $2,100,000 less than the year previous. It is entirely likely that the $2,600,000 of notes payable shown on the balance sheet will be eliminated upon completion of the authorized financing.

The stock at present is selling around 61, giving a yield of 6.5 per cent on the regular $4 dividend rate and about 8.2 per cent on $5, which includes extras. It has sold as high as 90 this year; its low is 58⅜. If the company makes no more in the last quarter of 1930 than in the like period of 1929, net for the stock should approximate $9 a share. On this estimate, the stock is now selling for substantially less than eight times earnings.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
FOUNDED IN 1865

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
TRADE FINANCING

The Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corporation
Capital and Surplus in excess of $15,000,000
BOSTON
NEW YORK

New York Curb

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Affiliated Prod .40	16	16	16
1 Air Invest cvt pf	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
3 Ainsworth (2½sA)	11	11	11
1 Air Invest vtc	2	2	2
†25 Ala Gt South (7G)	100	100	100
1 Alexander Ind	½	½	½
3 Allegheny Gas	3½	3⅛	3⅛
3 Allied Mills (.60)	7⅛	7½	7⅛
1 Allum Co Am	180	180	180
3 Alum Co Am pf (6)	109	108¾	108¾
6 Am Brit & Cont	3¾	3⅛	3⅝
2 Am Cit P&LA (3R)	36	35½	36
27 Am Cit P&LB (10%F)	12	11	11¼
30 Am Cm Pw A (10%F)	18⅜	16⅜	18
2 Am Com Pw B (10%F)	35½	35¼	35½
51 Am Cyan B	12½	10⅞	10⅞
7 Am Dept St	3	2¾	2¾
3 Am Equities	10⅛	10	10
22 Am&Fgn Pw war	26⅞	25⅛	25⅛
21 Am Gas & El (1A)	101⅞	97½	97½
2 Am Invest B	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Am Invest war	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7 Am Lt & Trac (2½)	52⅛	50⅞	50⅞
1 Am Maracaibo	1½	1½	1½
1 Am Nat Gas	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1 Am Sta P Ser A (1.60)	18	18	18
169 Am Sup Pow (1)	17⅛	15⅝	15⅝
1 Am Sup P 1pf 76)	97½	97½	97½
1 Am Sup Pow pf (6)	91½	91½	91½
27 Am Ut&G B vtc (.40)	6⅝	6	6
3 Appalach Gas	7⅛	7	7
1 Arctur Rad Tube	7	7	7
5 Ark Nat Gas	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
39 Ark Nat Gas A	8	7⅝	7⅝
5 Art Metals	5¾	5¾	5¾
4 Asso El Ind Ltd	4¾	4¾	4¾
10 Asso Gas & El A	26⅞	25½	25½
1 Atl Fr & Sug	¼	¼	¼
3 Atlas Util	6½	6	6
4 Avia Corp Am	33	31¾	31¾
B			
1 Bellan Aire vtc	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
†25 Bell Tel Can	149½	149½	149½
9 Blue Ridge	6	5⅝	5⅝
13 Blue Ridge cvt pf	35¼	34⅞	35¼
88 Braz Tr & Lt	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝
1 Buckeye Pipe	51	51	51
1 Burco cv pf	37	37	37
1 Burma Ltd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
C			
1 Cable & Wire B	⅝	⅝	⅝
4 Cam Co vtc	⅜	⅜	⅜
1 Cam Co pf	1¾	1¾	1¾
4 Can Marc Wireless	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
19 Carib Syn	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1 Carnation Co	28	28	28
1 Cept & Southw Util	17½	17⅛	17½
8 Cent Pub Serv A	20½	20	20
32 Cen States El	16¾	15¼	15⅞
1 Cent Sta Elec Co pf n	80	80	80
1 Cable & Wire B	⅝	⅝	⅝
6 Centrif Pipe	6½	6½	6½
1 Chain Str St	12	12	12
3 Chath Ph Al nv	17½	17¼	17¼
156 Cities Service	25⅝	24½	24½
6 Cities Serv pf	91⅜	91¼	91¼
1 Cit Serv B pf	8¼	8¼	8¼
4 Colum Oil & G vtc	8	7¾	8
†30 Comwlth Edison	267¾	267⅛	167⅛
95 Comwlth & So war	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
3 Commun Wat Wks	10¾	9½	9½
1 Cons Cop Min	2¾	2¾	2¾
1 Cons Dairy	9	9	9
2 Cons G & E Balt	106⅛	106⅛	-06⅛
1 Cons Laundries	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
6 Cons Royalty	3⅛	3	3
†25 Cont G & E pr pf	105	105	105
10 Cord Corp	5¼	5	5
1 Cosden Oil pf	19¾	19¾	19¾
6 Cosden Oil	8½	7⅞	8
4 Courtaulds	9⅝	9 ⅝	9⅝
2 Creole Pet	4⅞	4⅞	4 ⅞
14 Crocker & Wheel	11⅜	10⅛	10½
1 Crown C Intl A	9½	9½	9½
6 Curtiss Wright war	⅞	¾	⅞
D			
2 Decca Record	¾	¾	¾
8 De Forest	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
13 Detroit Aircraft	2⅝	2½	2½
1 Diam Match new	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Dresser Mfg B	30	30	30
2 Dubilier Cond	3⅛	3	3
1 Duquesne Gas	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
241 Durant Mot	2¼	1½	1¾
1 Duval Tex Sul	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
E			
1 East Gas & Fuel	23	23	23
4 East Sta Pow B	22	21	21⅛
1 East Util Asso cv	10	10	10
1 Eastern Util A	4	4	4
5 Eisler Elec	6	5⅝	6
338 El Bond & Share	59	55¼	56
2 El Bond & Share pf	105⅝	105	105
4 El Bond & Sh 5% pf	93⅛	92¾	93¼
5 El Pow Assoc	20	19¾	19¾
4 El Pow Assoc A	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
2 Electric Share	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
1 Emp G&F 7% pf (7)	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Empire Pow (4.04G)	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Eng Gold Mines	½	½	½
6 Europe El A (.60)	9¾	9½	9½
4 Europe El deb rts	2½	2½	2½
61 Evans Wallo Lead	1¼	1⅛	1¼
1 Excello A&T (.80)	7	7	7
F			
8 Fabrics Finish	⅞	¾	⅞
61 Fageol Mot	1	1	1
6 Fansteel	6	5⅞	5⅞
2 Fed Bak Shops (7)	5	5	5
4 Federated Met (1¼G)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Ferro Enamel A	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
13 Ford M Can A (1½G)	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞
†35 Ford M Can B (1½G)	30	30	30
6 Ford Mot Ltd (.37½)	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛
4 Fox Theatre A	7⅛	7	7
G			
8 Gen Aviation Corp	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
2 Gen Bak	2¼	2¼	2¼
1 Gen Bak pf (3)	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
1 Gen El Ltd rct (⅛)	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Gen Empire (1)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
†50 Gen Gas&El cv pf B	60	60	60
4 Gen Idy Mach	2⅛	2	2
1 Gen Water Wks (2)	21	21	21
5 Glen Alden Coal (8)	75	75	75
2 Globe Underwrit (.15)	10	10	10
2 Golden Center Min	⅜	¼	⅜
130 Goldfield Cons	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42 Goldman Sachs	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Gotham Knitbac	⅛	⅛	⅛
†30 Gt A & P 1st pf	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
5 Groc Str Prod vtc	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
1 Ground Gripper Shoe	5	5	5
1 Guardian Fire	23	23	23
1 Guardian Inves	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Sales (in hundreds)	High	Low	Last
1 Guenther Rud	20	20	20
11 Gulf Oil Corp Pa	93	91	91
H			
1 Helena Rubenstein	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1 Hires Co A	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
7 Houston Oil	13⅛	12½	12⅛
3 Hudson Bay M & S	5⅝	5½	5½
4 Humble Oil	75½	75	75
6 Hydro El Serv	30	29¾	29¾
1 Hygrade Food	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
I			
2 Imp Chem	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
15 Imp Oil Can	18¾	17⅞	17⅞
1 Ind Tel Ill A	28	28	28
3 Ind Ter Ill B	28	28	28
25 Ind Pipe Line	106	106	106
2 Indust Fin ctf	13⅛	13	13⅛
1 Int Co Nor Am	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
2 Insurance Sec	8	7⅞	8
10 Intercon Petrol	½	½	½
8 Int Holding	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜
58 Internat Pet	15¼	14⅝	14⅝
1 Inter Super Pow	29	29	29
3 Inter Util A	38⅛	38	38
5 Inter Util B	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞
3 Inter Util war	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Irving Air Ch	11	11	11
6 Ital Superpow A	5	4⅞	4⅞
1 Ital Super deb rt	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
K			
4 Klein (D E) Co	10	10	10
†50 L'Air Liquide O	58	58	58
2 Lazarus The F&R&Co	13	13	13
L			
1 Lackawanna Sec	38½	38½	38½
1 Lefcourt Realty	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Lefc Realty pf	22½	22½	22½
3 Leonard Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Lib McN & Lib	12	12	12
1 Lily Tulip Cup	30	30	30
5 Lion Oil	109	109¼	109¼
1 Loew's deb rts	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
12 Lone Star Gas	30⅛	30	30
4 Long Is Lighet	35	34¾	34¾
M			
4 Mass Util Asso	7⅛	6¾	7⅛
7 Mavis Bott	¾	¾	¾
2 Memphis Nat Gas	11¼	11¼	11¼
17 Metal & Min	5½	4½	4½
4 Mid St Pet A vtc	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1 Mid St Pet B vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
15 Mid West Util	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1 Midland Unit cvt pf A	42	42	42
1 Midland Unit war	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Miss R Fuel Bond rt	12	12	12
21 Mo Kans Pipe L	12⅛	11	11
4 Mo Kans PLB vtc	¾	¾	¾
5 Mountain Prod	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
N			
2 National Am Co	7	7	7
9 Nat Avia	5⅝	5	5
†25 Nat Elec Pow 6% pf	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Nat Elec Pow A	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
1 Nat Fam Stores	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 Nat Food B	2¼	2¼	2¼
8 Nat Investors	8½	7¼	7¼
†100 Nat P&Lt 6% pf	102	101	102
2 Nat Pub Serv A	22⅝	20⅛	20⅛
2 Nat Screen	24⅛	21	24⅛
1 Nat Short T Sec A	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 National Trans	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
6 Nat Un Rad	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3 Nehi Corp	15	14⅞	15
2 Newberry (JJ) Co	26	26	26
†50 New Eng T & T	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛
2 New Jersey Zinc	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
6 Newmont Min	67	66⅛	67
6 Newport Co	18	17⅝	17⅝
2 N Y Pet Roy	5	5	5
60 Niag Hud Pow	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞
17 Niag Hud P A war	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2 Niag Hud P B war	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
3 Niag Shares Md	10½	10	10
9 Niles Bem Pond	25	24m	25
1 Noma Elec	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
8 Noranda Mines	16⅞	15½	15½
2 Nor Am Avia A war	1¼	1¼	1¼
2 Nor European Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
†10 Nor Ind P S 6% pf	101	101	101
4 North States P A	141½	141	141
†50 North States P 7% pf	109	109	109
O			
2 Oil Stocks A	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5 Oil Stocks B	8½	8½	8½
1 Outboard Mot B	2½	2½	2½
1 Overseas Sec	6	6	6
P			
2 Pacific Pub Ser	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
1 Pacific West Oil	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
6 Pandem Oil	⅜	⅜	⅜
37 Pennroad Corp	8⅞	8⅜	8⅛
4 Pa Wat & Pow	67	66⅜	66⅜
4 Peo Lt Pow A	27⅜	25	27⅜
5 Petroleum Corp war	2	1¾	2
1 Powdrell & Alex	35	35	35
2 Premier Gold	⅞	⅞	⅞
62 Prince & Whitely	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞
4 Prince & White pf	17⅞	16¼	17⅞
2 Proper McCall Hos	5	5	5
4 Prudential Invest	15½	15⅛	15⅛
12 Pub Util Hold	9⅛	9¼	9¼
5 Pub Pt Hold war	1⅝	1½	1½
R			
1 Railroad Sh	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
21 Reiter Foser	2⅛	2¼	2¼
1 Reliance Manage	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3 Repetti Candy	¾	¾	¾
1 Reybarn Inc	3	3	3
4 Reynolds Invest	2¾	2⅛	2¾
2 Rich Oil Cal pf (1¾)	12	12	12
1 Rike-Kumler (2.20)	29	29	29
1 Royal Corp pf (1.80g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
S			
†10 Safeway Strs 2 war	10	10	10
1 St Anthony Gold	1/16	1/16	1/16
14 St Regis Paper (1)	18⅞	18	18⅞
1 Salt-Creek Prod (3)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Saxet Co	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Schul Un 5c-$1 St	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
5 Seaboard Util (½)	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
15 Segal Lock (½)	5⅝	5½	5½
3 Select Indust	4	4	4
7 Sel Ind al ctf (4½)	66	65⅛	66
Sel Ind pr pf (5½)	64	63	63
1 Sentry Saf Control	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
2 Shattuck Denn	3⅛	3	3
3 Shenandoah	7	6½	6½
2 Shenandoah pf (3r)	38⅞	37¼	37¼
2 Silica Gel ctf	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Sim Bd cv pf (3)	39½	38	39½
2 So Cal Ed C pf	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
1 Southern Corp	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
7 South Penn Oil	30	29	29
2 Southland Royalty	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3 Southwest Gas Ut	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛
3 Stand Mot	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
75 Stand Oil Ind	43⅞	42⅝	42⅝
5 St Oil Ky	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞
†110 St Oil Ohio pf	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
3 St Pow & Lt B	50	49⅛	49⅛
1 Starrett Corp	14	14	14
5 Stein Cosmetics	5	4⅝	4⅝
1 Stinnes (Hugo)	5	5	5
5 Strauss Roth	9⅞	8½	9⅞
5 Sunray Oil	4	3⅞	4
2 Swift & Co	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
1 Swift Int	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
1 Syrac Wash Mch B	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
T			
6 Taggart Corp	16⅛	14	16⅛
4 Tampa El	60	54	60
8 Technicolor Inc	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2 Transcont Air Tr	7	7	7
1 Trans Lux D Pic A	7	7	7
2 Tri Cont Cor war	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1 Tri Utilities (1.20A)	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞
2 Tung-Sol Lamp (1)	10	10	10
3 Twin Sta N G A (1)	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛
U			
83 Ungerleider Fin	20⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Un Nat G Can (1.60G)	24	24	24
1 United Corp war	12½	12½	12½
3 United Dry Dock	3½	3½	3½
92 Unit Found (2/35F)	12½	11⅛	11½
130 United Gas new	10¾	10	10
14 United Gas war	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛
1 United Gas pf (7)	94	94	94
57 Un Lt&Pow A (1)	33⅝	30⅝	31
2 Un Lt&Pow B (1)	76	75¼	75¼
1 Un Lt Pow cv pf (6)	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 US & Int Sec	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
1 US & Int Sec pf (5)	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
6 US & Overseas (.06¼)	14	13¾	13¾
1 US & Overseas Cod	16	16	16
1 US Dairy Prod B	14¼	14¼	14¼
41 US Elec Pow	7⅝	6¼	6¼
5 US Finish	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
5 Utah Apex Mining (½)	1½	1½	1½
2 Utility Equities	8⅛	7½	8⅛
499 Util Pow&Lt (1R)	12⅞	11⅞	12¼
V			
2 Utility & Indus	9¾	9¼	9¾
10 Vacuum Oil (4)	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝
W			
1 Wenden Cop Min	¼	¼	¼
2 West Auto Sup A	17	17	17
1 West Va Coal & Coke	1½	1½	1½
1 Wil-Low Cafet	4	4	4
1 Woodley Petrol	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Have You Retired
OR ARE YOU CONSIDERING SUCH A POSSIBILITY?
In either case, you should be interested in
THE EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA
as a place of residence
IT OFFERS
Long and delightful Springs and Falls.
Moderate Winters and Summers, due to the proximity of so much salt water.
Delicious native sea foods.
Splendid Gunning, Fishing, Bathing, Boating, etc.
Good Schools and Churches.
Friendly and hospitable neighbors.
Economical living.
Reasonable tax law on investments.
Whether you buy or not plan for an interesting inspection tour.
Write for Illustrated Booklet "B" of Waterfront Property and Colonial Houses
WHITELAW and WHITELAW
QUINBY, VIRGINIA

CURB DOMESTIC BONDS

(Sales in $1000)

Sales	High	Low	Last
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Alumin Ltd 5s '48	100	100	100
1 Am Aggre 6s '43 ww	75	75	75
7 Am Cmwlth Pow 6s '40	89	88⅞	89
2 Ah F&E 5s 2028	100½	100½	100½
13 Am Pow&L 6s 2016	108⅞	108⅛	108⅞
7 Am Rad 4½s '47	100	100	100
6 Appalach Gas 6s '45	92¼	87¼	92¼
35 Appal Pow 5s '56	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Armstrong C 5s '40	96⅛	96	96
10 Asso Elec 4½s '53	91½	91½	91½
15 Asso G&E 5s '50	86½	86½	86½
1 Asso G&E 5½s 77	97	97	97
16 Asso G&E 5s 68	85⅛	85	85
4 Asso G&E 4½s ww'48	83	83	83
7 Asso G&E 4½s C 49	78	77	77¼
2 Assoc Tel U 5½s C44	91	91	91
8 Bell Tel Can 5s C 50	105	104⅝	105
20 Calif Pack 5s 40	100	100	100
4 Can Nat Ry 4½ 55	102¼	102	102¼
1 Caro P & L 5s 56	102¾	102¾	102¾
6 Caterp Trac 5s 38	100	100	100
10 Cent St El 5½s 54	75	75	75
1 Cent St El 5s 48	74½	74½	74½
1 Cent St P&L 5½s 53	89	89	89
16 C DEIGen Cp 4½s A70	96	95⅛	95⅛
28 C Dist El 5½s B 45	101	100	100⅛
98 Cities Ser 5s 50	94¼	93¾	93¾
1 Cities Ser G Pipe 6s43	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
7 Cities S Pw 5½s 52	88⅜	87⅞	87⅞
1 Cleve Term Bldg 6s 41	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
21 Comwl Ed 4½s E 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Cons Gas B 5½s E53	108	108	108
35 Cont G&El 5s 58	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 Crane Co 5s 40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Cudahy P 5½s 37	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Detroit C G 6s A 47	107	107	107
5 Det Int Brig 6½s 52	42⅝	42	42⅝
1 DuQuesne Gas 6s 45	90	90	90
3 Ed Elec Ill 5s '33	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
14 El Pw & Lt 5s 2030	92⅛	91	91
27 El Pw & Lt 5s '30	91⅛	91	91
3 Empire O&R 5½s '42	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
1 Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
6 Gatineau Pw 5s '56	87	87	87
1 Gen WW&E 6s B '44	80	80	80
4 Gen Pow 5s '67	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Grand Tk 6½s '36	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Ill Pw&Lt 5½s '57	94	94	94
3 Ill Pw&Lt 5½s B '54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Indep Oil 6s '39	100½	100½	100½
1 Indpls P&L 5s A '57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
10 Inland Util 6s '34	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
17 Insull Util Inv 6s B '40	97⅛	96⅞	96⅞
1 Inter Pw 6s '48 cvt	82	82	82
1 Interl Pw Sec 7s E '57	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Interl Sec Am 5s '47	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
1 Inters Pow 5s '57	90	90	90
3 Invest Co 5s A '47 xw	79½	79⅛	79½
1 Jersey C P&L 5s B '47	101	101	101
2 Kop Gas & C 5½s '50	103⅛	103	103
5 Kop Gas & C 5s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Laclede Gas 5½s '35	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Leh P S 6s A 2026	103	103	103
2 Louis P&L 5s '57	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4 Manit Pow 5½s A '51	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Mass Gas 5s '55	101	101	101
1 M Corp 5s A '45 ww	96	96	96
4 Mid West Ut 5s '32	100½	100½	100⅛
6 Mid West Ut 5s '34	98	98	98
3 Midld N G 6s '35	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Miss Riv P 6s '44 ww	113	113	113
7 Miss R P 6s '44 xw	100½	100½	100½
1 Miss P & Lt Co 5s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Narragansett 5s '57	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Nat P Serv 5s '78	75	75	75
8 N E G & E 5s '50	90⅞	90¼	90¼
1 N E G & E 5s '48	92½	92½	92½
1 N E G & E 5s '47	92	92	92
24 NY Pow & L 4½s '67	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
10 Nor Ind P S 5s C '66	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 Nor Ind P Ser 5s '69	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Nor State P 6½s '33	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Nor St Pow 5½s B '50	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
3 Nor W Pow 6s '60	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
16 Ohio Edison 6s '60	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
11 Ohio Pow 4½s D '56	98⅛	98	98
1 Pac G & E 4½ F '60	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
5 Pac G&E 4½ E '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6 Pac P&L 5s '55	100	100	100
1 Penn Oh Ed 6s '50 xw	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
16 Penn Oh Ed 5½s B'50	100	100	100
1 Peo Lt&P 5s '79 ww	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
2 Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Piedmont El 6½s '60	80¼	80	80
50 Port Gen E 4½s '60	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
5 Potomac Edis 5s E '56	102	102	102
90 Swift & Co 5s '40	100⅛	100	100
7 Tenn Pub Serv 5s '70	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
17 Tex El Serv 5s '60	99⅛	99	99
2 Tex Gas Util 6s '45	86	84⅛	84⅛
1 Tex P & Lt 5s '56	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2 Union Gulf Corp 5s'50	102	102	102
2 Un Lgt & Ry 5½s '52	89⅛	89	89
2 Un Lgt & Ry 6s A '52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
12 Van Sweringen 6s '35	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
8 Waldorf Ast 7s '54	86	85	85
3 West Pa Gold 5s 2030	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛

CURB FOREIGN BONDS

Sales	High	Low	Last
6 Buen Aires P 7½s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
5 Cent Bk Ger 6s A52	75	75	75
5 Cent B Ger 6sB51	75	75	75
11 Cent Ger P 6s 34	95	95	95
11 Com Priv Bk 5½s37	84	84	84
3 Danzig Port 6½s 52	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
8 Den Mtg B 6s '73	100	100	100
6 Europ Elec 6½s 65	77	76⅛	76⅛
6 Finland RM Bk 6s61	73	73	73
2 First B G W 7s 57	75	75	75
10 Ger Cons M 6s 47	75	75	75
8 It Sup Pow 6sA63	70⅝	70	70⅝
1 Mendoza Pr 7½s '51	75	75	75
1 Prussia PS 6½s '51	75	75	75
1 Prussia PS 6s '52	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
8 Ruhr Housing 6½s '58	74	74	74
1 Sauda Falls 5s A '55	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Stinnes 7s '36 xw	75	75	75
5 Sydney N S W 5½s '55	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
10 Terni Elec 6½s '53	77	77	77

†Actual sales. a Plus extra in stock. f Payable in stock. g Partly extra. k Paid so far this year. r Cash or stock. wi When issued. ww With warrants. xw Without warrants.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Heavy; leaders resume slow decline.

Bonds: Irregular; prime rails firm.

Curb: Heavy.

Foreign Exchanges: Irregular; Spanish peseta at new 1930 low.

Cotton: Higher; firm cables and covering.

Sugar: Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weak; bearish government report and weakness Winnipeg.

Corn: Weak; bearish government crop estimate and fine weather Southwest.

Cattle: Steady.

Hogs: Lower.

General Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE COMPANY, 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

SELL FINEST CHRISTMAS CARDS—Made to order and unusual boxed assortments; earn extra money; spare time; experience unnecessary. CRAFTS PROCESS CO., 1001 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

APARTMENTS TO LET

OAK PARK, ILL.—For rent, 5-room studio apartment, beautifully sunny. Yaryon heated; one block from transportation. MRS. EDITH SCULLY, 102 S. Grove Ave. Phone Euclid 7076.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—West Burbank Garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West San Fernando Road, Burbank, Calif.

YOUNG MAN, engaged in a business dealing with schools, having a well-equipped office in Boston, has opportunity to devote office and part of his time to promotion of other work. Correspondence invited. B-78, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

AGENTS

If you want a RELIABLE AGENT whom you can charge with your CONFIDENTIAL ORDERS IN EUROPE either for selling or buying, apply to
J. A. STRAUSS
Sworn Broker
P. O. Box 934 Amsterdam, Holland
Telegrams: Actief Amsterdam

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN WANTED FOR TRAVELING POSITION—Not married; entirely unencumbered, between 25 and 40; good education essential; salary to start, bonus and transportation; give age, education, experience. F. E. COMPTON & COMPANY, 1008 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

ALTADENA, CALIF.—For sale, fine home place in foothills, 3 miles from Pasadena; magnificent view; about 3 acres, landscaped, fruit trees; English stucco house, new, 10 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 sleeping porches; gardener's house; 3-car garage; for sale, exchange or for rent, furnished or unfurnished. OWNER, 3071 N. Marengo Ave. NI. 3866.

IN MONTECITO-SANTA BARBARA
FOR SALE OR LEASE—Beautiful estate, 6 acres, new Georgian House; 5 master's rooms; ample garage and servants' quarters; magnificent views; best location; reasonably priced; owner called east. Apply OWNER, Box 553, Santa Barbara, Calif.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY of South Texas—Improved and unimproved citrus fruit lands in 5 to 10-acre, and larger, tracts for home sites; also tracts of from 500 to 2000 acres available for subdivision; all first-class citrus fruit land and subject to irrigation; all correspondence promptly answered. S. C. SANDFORD, Box 576, La Feria, Texas.

REAL ESTATE APPRAISER

TRUE valuation on Los Angeles and vicinity real estate. R. P. BENTON, 333 W. 2nd, MUtual 8884, Los Angeles. Licensed Real Estate Broker.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BELLA VISTA TERRACE
At foot of Mt. Wilson (near Pasadena)
SIERRA MADRE, CALIFORNIA
4 and 5-room furnished bungalows, amid floral beauty, terraced gardens, shade and ornamental trees; $50 to $75 monthly; year round comfort; reserve now.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—7-room furnished home fronting on ocean and Alamitos Bay; fine surroundings, boating, bathing, fishing. E. C. ROMANO, 3556 Lowry Road, Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN seeks position as cost accountant or credit manager with reliable firm. Address C. C. S., 314 S. 4th Street, Terre Haute, Indiana.

STAMPS FOR SALE

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1929, in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. FLOGERZI, Berne, Switzerland.

TRAVEL

EXPERIENCED traveler will conduct two or three abroad for a leisurely trip; where and as you like; references. M. GENIEVE TAYLOR, 404 Harvard Ave. No., Seattle, Wash.

MACHINE MAKERS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO FARM BOARD

Legge Addresses Chicago Parley of Equipment Manufacturers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Support of the Federal Farm Board and its farm relief program was pledged by members of the National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers in a resolution adopted at the closing session of the association's annual convention here Oct. 10.

Before passing the resolution the members of the association had heard Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, reiterate the various phases of the board's policy and urge them to use their influence to gain the support and coöperation of the farmers.

"Implement dealers can do a good deal," Mr. Legge said, "by showing the farmers how to help themselves, and by encouraging collective action on their part. The farmer must learn to think and act collectively if he is to take his place in a collective world."

The farmer's problem, he said, involves the question of improved quality as well as recreased production. Implement dealers, he said, can help by showing farmers how to produce the best quality of product possible.

"The farmer," he continued, "must come to the point where it is producing just what is needed and what can be sold at a fair price. This means merely better planning on his part, and this can be done only through coöperation." Mr. Legge urged the association to give its support wherever possible to the formation of coöperative farming groups.

In its resolution, the association stated that "the fundamentals of success in the conduct of agricultural enterprise are, lower cost of production and intelligent marketing methods to prevent disordered marketing.

"We pledge ourselves," the resolution continued, "to coöperate with the efforts of the national Administration and the Farm Board to the end that these principles of business operation for restoring parity of agriculture may be realized to the fullest extent."

Another resolution expressed the association's appreciation of the prompt action of President Hoover in calling the National Business Survey Conference, stating that this action minimized the effect of the business depression.

Other resolutions expressed disapproval of the sale of prison-made farm equipment in competition with the output of free industry; asked for tariff legislation which would "place the manufacturers of farm equipment in this country on an equal competitive basis with foreign manufacturers," and urged reduction of taxation on agriculture and industry.

H. G. Newcomer, president of the Eureka Mower Company of Utica, N. Y., was elected president of the association for the coming year to succeed A. E. McKinstrey of Chicago.

City Manager Plan Adopted by Dallas

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DALLAS, Tex.—Adoption by a two to one majority of a revised city charter, including provision for a city manager, was accomplished at an election here Oct. 10. This will place Dallas in a class with 400 other cities and towns under the manager plan.

The election marks the close of a hotly contested campaign which had its origin in a movement for a city manager more than three years ago. The commission form of government will terminate with the terms of office of the Mayor and Commissioners May 1, 1931.

Placing the affairs of the city in the hands of a competent city manager, to be employed by a council, yet to be elected, is expected to bring about a more efficient direction of an improvement program, now under way involving an expenditure of $24,000,000, bonds for which have already been voted. It is also intended to eliminate to a large degree politics from city government.

Proponents of the plan also hold that better coördination will be brought about in getting for the city at large the maximum benefit to be derived from the levying and straightening of Trinity River and reclaiming of 1100 acres of overflow land adjoining the business section for which property owners in the levee district are spending $6,500,000.

Amendments to the charter as adopted in the election provide among other things that all city employees shall be placed under civil service, pensions for members of the police and fire departments on an actuarial basis and payment of city taxes on a semiannual period.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Barrington Court
989 MEMORIAL DRIVE
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Suite of eight rooms with three baths overlooking Charles River directly across from Stadium; all outside rooms, modern in every detail. Three minutes to Harvard Square. An ideal location. Rental $325 monthly. See Superintendent on premises or call
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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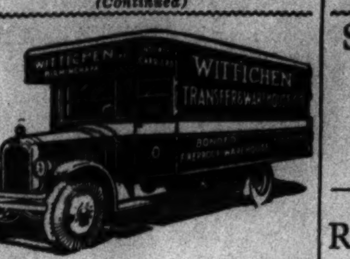

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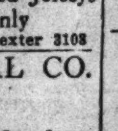
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SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

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HAMBURG—Various building sites for sale, each about 1000 sq. meters, in Alster Valley, some 14 miles from station "Kornweg." Also in same district to rent immediately about 2.5 hectares arable land suitable for nurseries. Information Bureau, The Christian Science Monitor, Hamburg, Ferdinandstr. 23. Tel. C.2 Bismarck 3423.

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GERMANY

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GERMANY

BERLIN
(Continued)

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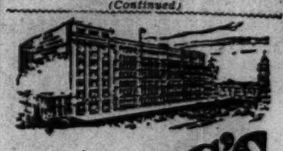

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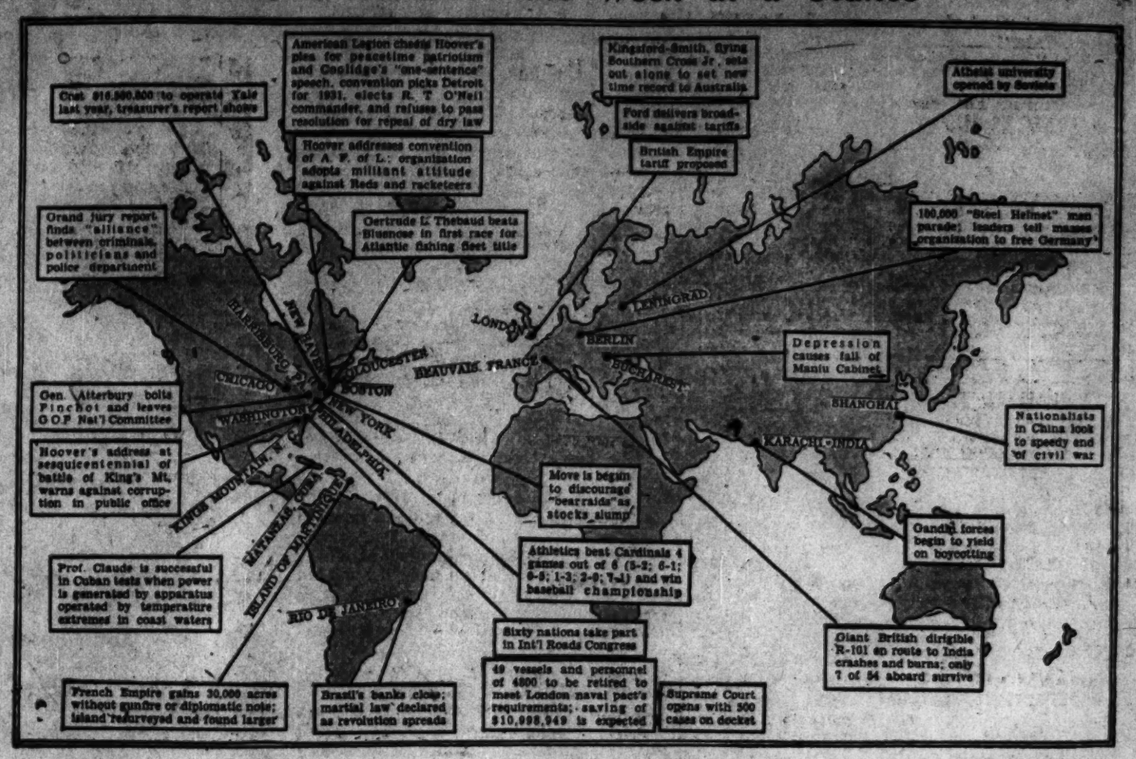
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Crut $16,500,000 to operate Yale last year, treasurer's report shows
American Legion cheers Hoover's plea for peacetime patriotism and Coolidge's "one-sentence" speech, convention picks Detroit for 1931, elects R. T. O'Neil commander, and refuses to pass resolution for repeal of dry law
Kingsford-Smith, flying Southern Cross Jr., sets out alone to set new time record to Australia
Ford delivers broadside against tariffs
British Empire tariff proposed
Hoover addresses convention of A. F. of L.; organization adopts militant attitude against Reds and racketeers
Grand jury report finds "alliance" between criminals, politicians and police department
Gertrude L. Thebaud beats Bluenose in first race for Atlantic fishing fleet title
Gen. Atterbury bolts Pinchot and leaves G.O.P. Nat'l Committee
Hoover's address at sesquicentennial of battle of King's Mt. warns against corruption in public office
Prof. Claude is successful in Cuban tests when power is generated by apparatus operated by temperature extremes in coast waters
French Empire gains 30,000 acres without gunfire or diplomatic note; island resurveyed and found larger
Brazil's banks close; martial law declared as revolution spreads
Move is begun to discourage "bearraids" on stocks, slump
Athletics beat Cardinals 4 games out of 6 (5-2; 6-1; 6-9; 1-3; 2-9; 7-1) and win baseball championship
Sixty nations take part in Int'l Roads Congress
49 vessels and personnel of 4000 to be retired to meet London naval pact's requirements; saving of $10,998,949 is expected
Supreme Court opens with 500 cases on docket
Depression causes fall of Manfu Cabinet
Athletic university opened by Soviets
100,000 "Steel Helmet" men parade; leaders tell masses organization to free Germany
Nationalists in China look to speedy end of civil war
Gandhi forces begin to yield on boycotting
Giant British dirigible R-101 en route to India crashes and burns; only 7 of 54 aboard survive
LONDON
LENINGRAD
BERLIN
BUCHAREST
BEAUVAIS, FRANCE
SHANGHAI
KARACHI, INDIA
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
PHILADELPHIA
KING'S MOUNTAIN, N. C.
RIO DE JANEIRO

All Nature

The Cricket

The poetry of earth is ceasing never:
On a lone winter evening, when the frost
Has wrought a silence, from the stove there shrills
The cricket's song.
—Keats.

ALTHOUGH we speak of the cricket's song, the notes these insects make are actually produced by fiddling. This familiar sound has been celebrated in English verse and fiction for centuries. Sentiment regarding it has caused Europeans to carry quantities of these little creatures overseas, to naturalize between the bricks of their fireplaces, as the larger American cricket is not freely domestic. The latter's habitat is on the ground among the roots of grass or small plants, where it deposits its eggs in autumn. The following spring they hatch; but individuals endure less than a year.

These musical creatures are of so retiring a disposition that they are recognized far more readily by their strident notes than by sight. When he plays his natural violin, the male is forced to assume a fierce appearing, bristling posture because of the peculiar position of his instrument. Across each wing-cover there are rough ridges, called the file and scraper; and as the small virtuoso rubs the bases of his fore wings together, he produces those chirping crink, or crick notes, by which he has earned for himself the imitative name, cricket. His process of playing is technically termed stridulation.

The unison of their choruses is so perfect that we suspect there must be more than one cricket Damrosch among them. As their orchestra gets in stride, the rhythmical beat is as regular as the ticking of a clock. Especially is this noticeable late in autumn, when they seem to be playing for the love of it. They have a sure sense of rhythm, although their ears are placed in an unusual position, being situated in the small section of their front legs; so they actually hear with their knees. Even Alice in Wonderland might marvel at that.

A Word a Day

Scion

This word came to us from the French *scion*, "a shoot, sprig, or twig," and the English-speaking people have preserved the sense as well as the spelling. But, as we have done with so many adopted words, we have extended its meaning to include not only a young shoot, but a young member of a family.

Some etymologists trace the word back to the Latin *secare*, "to cut"; if so, a "scion" might still be regarded as a "cutting," just as a slip or graft is designated, and our meaning would be substantially unaltered.

Sci'-on is accented on the first syllable and is pronounced without the c, as though spelled si'-un, in which the i is as in ice, u as in circus.

"He was undoubtedly a scion of the royal family."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

PERSEVERANCE is more prevailing than violence; and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together, yield themselves up when taken little by little.—PLUTARCH.

The Mail Bag

Keighley, Yorks, England

Dear Editor:

Although I have been reading The Christian Science Monitor for some months this is the first time I have written to you. I must say what an interesting newspaper the Monitor is, both for news and special articles. The Mail Bag, particularly, appeals to me, and if this letter is published in its columns I hope it brings me letters from boys anywhere in the United States and Canada. I may add that I am interested in anything that can be expected to interest a boy of my age (16).

Keighley, which is a town of moderate importance, particularly in the woollen spinning industry, is situated near the manufacturing centers of Bradford, Leeds and Halifax. It is also within a mile or two of Haworth, an interesting little town visited by many Americans. It is not the town itself, which being quaintly situated on a hill is of some interest to visitors, so much as the town's association with the famous Brontë sisters.

Probably many of the Mail Bag readers will have heard of these three sisters, Charlotte, Emily and Anne, who struggled hard to gain a living with the novels they wrote. In those days (the middle part of the nineteenth century) their books were scarcely recognized, but today their books, such as "Jane Eyre" and "Wuthering Heights" have gained fame and popularity in many countries. The history of these three sisters is very interesting, as is proved by the fact that visitors from as far away as California come to England to visit their home.

This item may probably interest some Mail Baggers who are fond of literature. Should anyone want to know more of the history of these writers, I shall be pleased to answer.

John B.

Monmouth, Oregon

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you how much I appreciate the Monitor. I love the Young Folks' Page, especially the Mail Bag, also the poetry on the Home Forum Page. We have always had the Monitor at our home in Portland, and now that I am going to the Oregon Normal School in Monmouth, I am glad to be able to read it in our library.

Although my former letter was not printed, I have already gained one lovely correspondent from Canada.

I would love to write to anyone who cares to read about Oregon, for I was born here. I have also lived in Alaska and Nevada. My grandfather, a Virginian, was a pioneer of 1846. I am 16 and am interested in literature, writing, music, and camping. Hoping I may have a foreign correspondent,

Beth H.

Puyallup, Washington

Dear Editor:

Recently we went for a week-end Labor Day vacation to Westport, on the Pacific Ocean. It is at the mouth of Gray's Harbor. I loved to watch the fishing smacks go out to sea at the dock. I got my first taste of boiled ocean crab, and it certainly was delicious.

The coast guard station was very interesting. The fog horn may be heard 18 miles out at sea and radiocast to Honolulu. Its machinery runs another fog horn.

The breakers were all huge (to me). It seemed as if they were all headed for me, and that everyone tried to knock me down, but I fooled them—I wouldn't go down.

The main attraction of Westport is the lighthouse. At night it flashes red, then white, every few seconds. You could dimly see the red reflected out on the water. It was beautiful.

We bought a big sea cod and bass—both for 25 cents! They weighed 17 pounds together. So, you see, they were practically giving fish away.

I'll be 16 my next birthday, and am at present a sophomore at high school. I am hoping for correspondents from the other side of the world or from any place in fact.

Ruth M.

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Dear Editor:

The Monitor helps me so much in my school work, and I enjoy the letters in the Mail Bag and would like to become a member.

I want to tell you about some of the beautiful places near my home. We often go through South Cheyenne Canyon, following along a winding stream. On either side of us are tall rocky cliffs covered with shrubbery, wild flowers and different kinds of trees. At last we come to a bridge which crosses a stream at the foot of the famous Seven Falls. There is a deep pool with many rainbow trout and the squirrels and chipmunks are so tame they will eat peanuts and bread crusts from your hand.

At the side of the falls there is a stairway leading 200 feet up the face of the rock and from there you can get a beautiful view. There are many places of interest in the Pikes Peak region. I love the mountains and we get beautiful views of them from our home.

I have read "Heidi," by Johanna Spyri and enjoyed the description of Switzerland so much that I would like a correspondent from that country, or from any other country if someone would write to me. I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade.

Margery K.

The following would like to receive letters:
Corabel H. (12), San Mateo, Calif.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.
Mary Jane C. (12), Janesville, Wis.
Mattie O. (13), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from New Mexico.
Rosalie S. (14), Watertown, N. Y.—Interested in sewing, reading, basketball and aviation.
Winifred H. (14), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in stamp collecting and aviation.
Virginia W. (15), Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in reading and outdoor sports.
Elinor V. (15), San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Dorothea W. (15), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.
Helen P. (13), Tuscola, Ill.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.
Anne S., Eveleth, Minn.—Interested in writing verses, stories and letters.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Duty

Elmdale, Kan.

MIDEASTERN Kansas was in the thick of one of those summer downpours. The Cottonwood River rose rapidly, as smaller streams emptied their overflow into its already too great volume. Then, without a moment's notice, it gushed over its banks and swept into the little town of Elmdale. Distracted people scurried to safety as the streets became sheets of water.

Mrs. Dull sat at the local telephone switchboard in her four-room dwelling. The first big rise brought water flowing into the rooms, but forgetting self and disregarding the damage which was being done to her property, she did not for one minute slacken her vigilant work, continuing to warn farmers and others of the rapidly rising flood, dispatching rescue boats; she also succeeded in notifying the railroad agent of a freight wreck in time for him to stop a passenger train to avert another possible mishap.

The water reached so high a level that some of the men came to take her out of danger, but she refused to go, sending them, instead, for boxes to raise the switchboard.

Boxes were hard to find and were to be had only at a premium, for everything in the way of a prop or block had been used to elevate household furnishings and merchandise above the flood. The water continued to rise while the men were searching for the necessary scaffolding, and finally Mrs. Dull, standing deep in water, had to interrupt service and gather the switchboard cords in her arms and hold them out of danger.

After what seemed to be an interminable time a merchant found that he could provide the boxes by emptying some shipping cases, so the service was resumed.

A nail keg placed on the seat of her chair made the necessary elevation for Mrs. Dull, and there she remained on this perch until the floods began to recede next day, when she could be relieved.

This brave woman refuses to hear commendation of her work in this connection. She simply says, "I was only doing my duty as an operator."

In Lighter Vein

So There You Are

Two husbands were eating at a restaurant.

"I'm here because my wife can cook but doesn't," one of them said.

"I'm here because my wife can't cook but does," the other one replied.
—*El Paso Herald.*

Hence the Baggage!

"What, are you going away at this time of the year?"

"No: The ladies are holding a jumble sale, and I am taking my clothes to the office until it's over."—*London Opinion.*

Painting the Lily

"He's a great one to 'paint the lily'."

"Yes, he'd paint onions at the foot of a weeping willow."

Why the Worm Turned

Ted was told to bring an insect to nature study class for observation, and asked his father to take him to the country early the next morning to find one. Later, at school, he gravely reported:

"Miss Blank, Daddy had to go to work, so I couldn't bring the insect today."

African Cities Puzzle

Start at any letter, and moving only to a connected letter, spell the names of nine prominent cities on the African continent.

Answer to Pie Puzzle: 32.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Is Education a Menace?

IS THE ominous hand of too much higher education casting a shadow over Great Britain? Strange as it may seem, Prof. Ernest Barker, in addressing the Cambridge Summer School recently, gave an unequivocal affirmative answer to the question. He was not jesting when he viewed with alarm the potential spread of university education among English youth, a condition which is equally evident in many other countries. Indeed, the question is one of world-wide interest. Professor Barker said:

> If you give university education to too great a percentage, you will get two results: (1) You congest the universities and make their teaching mechanical; (2) You may produce an unemployed, or quite inadequately employed, intellectual proletariat, which is the mother of revolutionary movements, political and economic.

It would seem that Professor Barker is almost as cruel a critic of the positive effect of education as Oscar Wilde was some thirty years ago of its negative effect. In "The Importance of Being Earnest"—just now being revived in London with brilliant success—Wilde remarked that while "the whole theory of modern education is radically unsound, fortunately in England at any rate education produces no effect whatsoever."

Frankly, there is ample ground to disagree with both. Is it not indeed an extremely deprecatory estimate of higher education which fears that its spread is necessarily synonymous with the spread of revolution? Why not, then, curtail the opportunities for learning to such circumscribed limits that the nation would be secured for all time from the slightest murmur of dissent from the status quo? It is just possible, however, that a freedom from revolution, which can be maintained only by restricting higher education, is not a particularly desirable condition.

England is continuing to make great contributions to educational progress, and its continued progress, more likely than not, rests in extending higher education—not in restricting it. If the demand for university training is so great as to congest the existing universities, may it not be better to accept the task of constructively meeting this educational demand, rather than in stunting it?

The growth of higher learning does not necessarily mean higher unemployment. The increasing application of machinery to all kinds of industry is freeing a constantly growing number of workers from manual labor—working hours are shortened, the working week is shortened, leisure is extended. Herein is a social development which requires the widest possible spread of education in order that its benefits may be grasped and its evils eliminated.

To accomplish this purpose, education must strike and preserve a proper balance between the practical or vocational and the classical or æsthetic. Let it be recognized that education which imparts an acquaintance with the refinements of living and implants a desire to enjoy them, while at the same time perhaps enfeebling rather than strengthening the equipment for their acquisition, is an education of dubious social value in the modern world.

Then let it not be forgotten that earning a living is only one channel through which education expresses itself. There must be education for leisure just as well as education for labor. It is indeed leisure which, without education, would be, in the words of Professor Barker, "the mother of revolutionary movements." Education alone can make leisure a social asset

The World Bank Growing Up

THE Bank of International Settlements in Basel has just issued, more quietly than if it were a tiny corporation in some provincial town, a statement of its growth during September which reveals the most striking sort of progress toward realization of the bank's purposes.

On the one hand, the bank has functioned invaluably to receive deposits from the central banks of nations all over the world at a time when banking circles declare there is money to burn. By absorbing short-term deposits from banks anywhere and to any amount the bank is already fulfilling its purpose of stabilizing credit and facilitating fiscal coöperation between nations.

Most of the central banks which feed deposits into the World Bank prefer short-term deposits. Hence the bank possesses deposits running from three to six months and amounting to more than $200,000,000. On the other side of the ledger, the bank puts out its funds on the shortest terms possible in order to increase liquidity. Thus if called upon the bank could mobilize all its investments except 11 per cent for use within six months and could lay hands upon 56 per cent of its investments within three months.

This liquidity is for the purpose of giving governments of the world assurance that if a credit crisis should arise the bank could furnish credit almost immediately. It is apparent that the world bank constitutes already one of the most powerful instruments which ever existed to stabilize the international financial situation, tending strongly to guarantee that reckless and piratical bourse maneuvers will not endanger world peace.

If, as is anticipated, its deposits continue to mount at a rate similar to that of recent months, the bank will soon have established itself in a powerful position. Already its existence has made possible the termination of the Reparations Commission, facilitated the withdrawal of French troops from Rhineland, and rendered possible the execution of the Young plan.

If a revision of the Young plan becomes necessary, the bank may constitute a technical organ through which the present financial settlement can be rearranged by experts without roiling the political waters. The steady progress of the bank during its infant months gives assurance that when a crisis comes it will be a mature organization, fully prepared to render vital service.

Considering the Suburbanite

COMMUTERS, long the jest of paragraphers and jokesmiths, have come at last into their own. Theater managers are giving them a thought. Two playhouses in New York and one in Boston begin their performances an hour or more ahead of the usual time one night a week.

Begun as an experiment, the commuters' nights are to be continued. In New York, the Shuberts talk of extending the plan to other houses under their management, as the earlier hour enables playgoers to come from cities and towns in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut sixty or more miles away and get home after the performance before midnight. Playgoers from all over eastern Massachusetts may attend the Copley Theater, Boston, on Tuesday evenings and still reach their homes at a reasonable hour, by train or auto.

Commuters' night provides a new means whereby theaters may meet the competition of the cinema. The opening hour at New York playhouses has been pushed later and later in recent years, so that plays without music start now a few minutes before 9 p. m. Persons living thirty miles or more from the city sit uneasily through the last acts of plays, and often have to leave before the end in order to catch the last train that stops at their station. Even more often they are unable to see the conclusion of musical comedies, which customarily run to a later hour than straight plays. As for opera, what suburbanite ever saw the last act of "Meistersinger" except at a matinée?

It is pleasant to note that the Metropolitan Opera Company, in New York, has also taken thought as to the suburbanite, and this season is to carry opera not only to Brooklyn, as for many years past, but also to the Westchester County Center, where a few experimental performances will test the value of that sort of voyaging of the mountain to Muhammad. Having made it too difficult for the commuter to go to the theater, the theater happily has determined again to give the suburbanite first-rate entertainment according to his own needs.

Is Dawn Coming to the Prisons?

IS A light breaking in the dark prison situation in New York State, with a possibility that its rays may shine out to other states by way of example? There are signs of a new day, Dr. Walter N. Thayer Jr., the new Commissioner of Corrections, recently said:

> The time has come when we should substitute brains for chill steel and concrete, and endeavor to select, from the prison group, men who do not need burglar-proof cells to confine them, but who will coöperate in their own reclamation.

After the recent riots and fires in New York prisons and the failure either of a mailed-fist policy or a milk-and-water policy of prison administration, this is a refreshing view.

Commissioner Thayer was speaking in connection with an emergency bond issue of $50,000,000 to rehabilitate state prisons to be voted on by the citizens of New York on Nov. 4. The prisons of New York, like those of many other states, are an anachronism. If they can be modernized, both as to their physical plant and as to the spirit of their administration, it will set an example to other states. Except in the case of Sing Sing prison, the State has failed to modernize prisons built from 85 to 115 years ago.

Dr. Thayer characterizes them as "old stone 'crypts,' into which we load our criminal population," and declares they debase instead of uplift prisoners. All the prisons are crowded and have small, dark, dingy cell houses, lacking sanitary convenience within the cells.

The treatment of the criminal, in order to reclaim him for society, necessarily hinges upon the eradication of old habits and the formation of new ones of a social nature. So Dr. Thayer would have the State replace its old stone crypts with "housing just as secure but more sanitary and fit for human habitation." Furthermore, he believes, the more hopeful of the men committed should be segregated and trained both industrially and socially to resume their position in society. To do this, he urges a new institution for this preferred class. He says it should not be built to house more than 1000 men and should not be nearly as expensive as the old type of prison.

The State assumes responsibility for the safe and proper care of its wards. The first essential of proper care is decent and safe housing. And really safe housing implies some system of segregation to protect not only the public but the reclaimable prisoners. If the Thayer program prevails, New York will not only remove a reproach from its good name, but give an impetus to the movement for decent prisons and enlightened penological administration throughout the country.

Modern Ancient Mariners

IN THE paper read before the International Ornithological Congress in Amsterdam by Miss Phyllis Barclay-Smith of the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, concerning the grievous effect of oil pollution on sea birds, many owners of oil-driven and oil-carrying ships may recognize that public opinion has cast them for the rôle of the Ancient Mariner by figuratively hanging from their necks not only the albatross but every other specie of sea-fowl slain by the "crossbow" of waste oil.

Even if indifferent to the fate of thousands of salt-water birds that perish annually in the sticky net of floating oil—and who that has watched the flight of a gull can be indifferent?—public thought is not likely to remain unconcerned with the fire hazard, the defilement of beaches, the destruction of plankton and the threat to fisheries attendant on these fields of oil discharges.

Many maritime nations already have been aroused to the point of prohibiting the discharge of oil within their territorial waters; and to their credit be it said that many shipowners likewise have made their provisions for mitigating the nuisance; but the pollution continues to the extent of approximately 500,000 barrels of oil annually.

There are no adequate laws to prevent the discharge of waste oil on the high seas; but a widespread move is afoot to compel the installation in nautical oil-burners and oil-carriers of efficient separators which would not only overcome the pollution but would at the same time work an economic saving of a valuable commodity.

With oil-burning internal combustion vessels increasing from 2 per cent of the total tonnage in 1918 to 45.3 per cent in 1929, the need for making the seas safe for the feathered democracy grows apace. Therefore, until such time as international steps are taken to clean the surface of the seas, the stigma of the slain albatross is a weapon bird lovers are not likely to forget when judging the offenders. On the other hand, those individuals who have equipped their vessels to overcome the pollution, even though their motive may have been partly for gain, must feel something of the relief which swayed the Mariner when, after his long ordeal following the slaying of the bird, he learned to recite:

> "He prayeth best who loveth best
> All things both great and small;
> For the dear God who loveth us,
> He made and loveth all."

Touchdowns v. Technique

AUTHORITIES on American football offer valuable services at this season every year to Mr. Average Spectator. Through sports journals and daily newspapers they try to make possible for him a deeper appreciation of the game. Their purpose is to enable him to enjoy the plays in midfield almost as much as those at the goal line. In view of the meager results attained, these authorities display unusual determination in their teaching. Enjoyment of long runs and touchdowns comes spontaneously, but appreciation of technique requires closer observation.

The typical spectator almost instinctively watches the ball. Whether a team employs Coach Glenn Warner's formation B, Howard Jones's power play or the Minnesota shift means little to him. Forward passes provide an extra thrill, but the casual observer sees the ball tosser and the receiver rather than the other players who also determine whether the pass shall be completed. This habit of watching only the ball must be discarded, says the 1930 Illustrated Football Annual, if one is to understand football and get the most out of it. Notice the line play, keep up with the deployment of both sides, observe how openings are made for the ball carriers, it advises.

Perhaps in another hundred years or so, if collegiate football retains its present popularity, this close following of the game will be practiced by a large percentage of those in the stands. At present it sounds interesting, but not essential for the vast majority.

With bands playing, colors flying, rah-rahs ringing across the field, and the elemental push of one side against the other, the contest becomes an enjoyable spectacle. The observer considers it worth while, even though he overlook the intricacies of lateral passing and blocking. That the game satisfies not only the technician, but also the man who comes merely to wave his hat and shout for Alma Mater, and the "co-ed" who comes to see the colorful crowd and the parade between the halves, is an indication of its strength.

The Great Enemy of Business

CIVIL war in China, civil disobedience in India, revolutions in South America, political unsettlement in various parts of Europe—these are some of the reasons given by world business for its hesitancy.

More and more, unfavorable economic factors are being linked to a common cause—war. This is to be seen in recent comparisons of business trends over the last several years with those following the Civil War in the United States. The tendency is to view periods of costly readjustments not so much as reactions from periods of relative prosperity, but as the result of conditions that are the heritage of any great war for many years after the conflict's termination.

War is thoroughly disrupting to every part of the economic structure. To take but one phase—war makes debtors, and the debtor nations are likely to be those in which a generally weakened economic fabric accentuates the burden of debt. Naturally, after years of striving against seemingly insurmountable disadvantages, these nations begin to chafe under the yoke which has been imposed.

It is an economic yoke, but the effect of its chafing is political disturbance. At the root of political disturbance is the tendency to blame somebody for all the ills that succeeding generations are heir to. If it is not a body that is blamed, it is a system. The paradox is that often nations with complaint to make have felt in times past that war could bring about an adjustment. Experience has taught, and economic research is continually confirming the fact, that economic problems are only aggravated by war-like actions and are permanently solved only by peaceful building.

Editorial Notes

A note recently published in this column said the hitching post of yesterday had become the no-parking sign of today, and asked what will it be tomorrow. One reader says the answer is obvious. It will be "No landing."

"Happiness in life is usually found by the man who is looking for something else," says Henry Ford. But Mr. Ford does not mean to infer that looking for happiness is a fruitless job.

Complete meals, it is said, will soon be available in tin cans. And no doubt the proper accompaniment to this type of meal would be canned music.

The Ford joke of yesterday becomes the Baby Austin laugh of today.

Just What Time Is It?

HAVE you ever realized, when looking at your watch, the different agencies which have been involved in order that you may be enabled to keep that little piece of mechanism indicating correctly?

To the average person the source of correct time is the clock at the jewelry store, or the time announcements of local radio stations. However, a little thought will show that these are not, and never could be, the original source of time. No matter how excellent the jeweler's clock, it is not perfect; hence it will deviate slowly from the truth and necessitate occasional correction. In fact, nowhere is there an artificial clock which can be relied upon indefinitely.

How, then, are the world's timepieces kept correct? This is done by comparing them, not with other artificial clocks, all of which vary, but with a natural clock which moves with great uniformity. This natural clock is the earth, and is the first timepiece ever used by man.

Perhaps one wonders how time is obtained from the earth. It is by virtue of its rotation that this is accomplished. Every enlightened person knows that the sun makes its diurnal circuit of the sky because the earth is turning on its axis. A fact which is perhaps not so commonly known, but which can easily be verified on any clear night, is that the stars also rise and set in the same manner and obviously for the same reason. Therefore if a star is seen at a certain place in the sky it will also be seen at the same point after the earth has turned around once. This is the general rule of which use is made in getting time from the earth, and the necessary star observations are made at astronomical observatories. A nearly similar line of reasoning could equally well be applied to the sun, but in the matter of practical observation it is found more convenient to use the stars.

With his telescope the astronomer can accurately time the rotation of the earth, and he regulates his star clock to turn through twenty-four star hours as the earth turns around once. But this is not enough. A clock might be running at the right rate and still be fast or slow by a fixed amount, thus making it incorrect.

In order to set his clock to the right time it is necessary for the astronomer to know the exact positions of the stars relative to some definite starting point. These are obtained by observations and measurements of another sort which, curiously enough, require measurements of the sun's position.

As the stars are moving among themselves by extremely small though measurable amounts, much involved mathematical calculation becomes necessary, and the computation of these ever changing star positions is probably the most laborious part of time determination. This is further complicated by the fact that the starting point of reference is itself constantly on the go, and its motion must also be taken into account.

Halfway between the time of its rising and setting any star will be on a line in the sky known as the celestial meridian. This is a line which passes directly overhead and runs due north and south, and stars are observed for time as they cross over this line in their general westward motion. The telescope used for this purpose is so adjusted that stars can be seen in it only when they are on or very near the meridian, and with it the astronomer can tell exactly when the star is crossing over.

Now with the previously mentioned star positions at hand, a star which is just about to cross the meridian is picked out and watched in the telescope. At the instant of crossing, the time shown by the star clock is recorded (usually by an electrical device) and later this time is compared with the computed time the star should have crossed over. If the two times do not agree, the difference is the amount the clock is in error. In this manner a great many stars are observed and the exact star time determined to a small fraction of a second.

Star time, however, is unfit for civil use, as star noon, during the course of a year, runs all the way from midday to midnight. This does not bother the astronomer, as he can easily obtain civil time from star time by a brief calculation.

In the United States the time service comes mainly from the Naval Observatory at Washington. There the civil clock is compared with the star clock and set exactly right just before time signals are sent out. This is at noon, 3 and 10 p. m. eastern standard time. The signals start five minutes before the hour with a series of brief dashes (buzzes), one each second. At specified seconds the dash is omitted for purposes of checking, and at ten seconds before the hour all signals stop. The silence is broken by a single dash which commences exactly on the hour.

One of the channels through which the noon and 10 p. m. signals go is in the radiocast band at 435 meters. If you have never heard them it is worth while to listen for them some evening, as they represent one of the most accurate sources of time in the United States. This 435 meter wave is transmitted from Station NAA (Arlington) on relatively low power and so cannot be well received except within a few hundred miles of Washington. For those located at greater distances the signals are radiocast with higher power on several other wavelengths which are outside the radiocast band. Particulars about these can be obtained from the Naval Observatory.

And now when next you look at your watch perhaps its story will have a new and more interesting meaning for you.

L. S. B.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN

AN INTERESTING exhibition will open shortly and continue for several weeks. It is being arranged by the Prussian Academy of Arts, together with the administration of the former royal palaces, and the objects shown will be master works of art and applied art from the Prussian palaces. The exhibits, which will be collected from the palaces in Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Kassel and Homburg, will present a systematically classified view of the development of pure and applied art from the beginning of the eighteenth century well into the nineteenth. While Rococo and Empire works will be chiefly stressed, a good deal of space will be given to French art, of which Frederick the Great was so fond. This department will include Watteau, Boucher, Lancret and Pater. Watteau's famous "Sign of the Art Dealer," which was cut in two pieces and is preserved in the Berlin palace, will be among the most interesting things on view.

Exhibit Planned of Palace Art

It has not come altogether as a surprise that Arturo Toscanini not only, as has already been announced, is to conduct the Bayreuth Festival Plays in 1931, but intends to take up part-time residence at Bayreuth. This report is indeed good news for the whole musical world, and will be a great relief to Siegfried Wagner's young widow, who has so bravely undertaken the management of the Festspiele until her eldest son is able to take her place. Toscanini is so devoted to the memory of Richard Wagner and his son, that with him the work will be a labor of love, and the high standing of the famous Festspiele will certainly be maintained or, if possible, be brought to an even higher standard than hitherto. Already several hundred seats have been booked for the next year's performances. Over 30,000 tickets were sold for this year's twenty-first performances, and it is estimated that nearly 50 per cent of the buyers were foreigners.

Toscanini to Live in Bayreuth

The unique institutions in this country known as "Jugendherbergen," or Youth Shelters, are constantly on the increase and are more and more appreciated by the youth of Germany and other countries. In these shelters a bed and meals are obtainable for something under fifty pfennigs, and all is at the disposal of young people under twenty-five who can identify themselves as schoolboys or students. Some of the homes are very primitive, but others offer the luxury of sheets and blankets, and there is a workshop where boots can be mended in emergency, or bicycles repaired. It depends entirely upon the financial conditions of the village or township providing the Herberge. Funds for the upkeep are given by an amalgamation of youth organizations, consisting of scholastic and religious bodies, but there is no mention of creed when an applicant presents himself; the Herbergen are free to all alike. A young English pedestrian recently wrote in the visitors' register of the Jugendherberge in Pfortzheim, appealing to the British youth to demand like institutions in England, and concluding: "We have enjoyed the hospitality of the Germans repeatedly. We cannot repay them without youth inns in England."

Youth Shelters on the Increase

Between a busy thoroughfare and the railway lines, within a stone's throw from the important Charlottenburg station, runs a grassy bank surmounted by thick shrubs and many trees. An oasis in the desert, forbidden to the children who would fain climb the bank and play among the bushes. Yet the oasis is populated by a very happy family, only occasionally visible to passers-by in daylight, but lively, indeed, when the moon is up. Wild rabbits, whose rightful home was the Grunewald wood a long distance off, have taken up their residence nearer the city. How they accomplished the journey is unknown, but here they are and, finding abundance of the best quality rabbit food, combined with a run of sufficient length, they evidently intend to remain. Nobody interferes with them—the gardener sees to that—and when they permit themselves to be seen the Berliners loudly express their delight at the unique spectacle.

Wild Rabbits in Heart of City

Signor Pirandello has written a new play entitled, "Beware, Hansi!" This will have its first performance on any stage at the Municipal Theater in Chemnitz during the coming season. While Chemnitz is one of the biggest industrial centers in Saxony, specializing in textiles, it is, nevertheless, devoted to art of the best kind, and its theater produces plays and operas whose interpretation would do credit to the capital. Among the interesting first performances and revivals on the coming season's program are Handel's almost forgotten opera, "Acis and Galatea."

Chemnitz to Have Pirandello Play

The ancient Scottish sport of tossing the caber has been instituted by the Reichswehr as an exercise for the German soldiers. The caber, which is really a young tree trunk, will be represented here by a huge log, demanding strength and skill to throw it any considerable distance.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Foolish Question

IT SEEMS rather absurd, in view of the fact that women competitors did so well at Cowes, that they should still be debarred from membership of the Royal Yacht Squadron, though it is reported that they are now allowed to use the lawn of that exclusive club. Women will eventually be admitted to everything. That is obvious. The pity is to admit them reluctantly, for by doing so men whet their appetite and help to keep alive the unpleasant thing called feminism.

It is always important to know when to give way and how to give way graciously. For unless you give way at the right time and in the correct manner you create something worse than the old prohibition—a raw aggressiveness. So that such strongholds of male exclusiveness as Cambridge University and the House of Lords and the Royal Yacht Squadron are neither charmingly old-fashioned nor amusingly prejudiced. They merely prevent society from taking for granted something that should have been taken for granted long ago. They keep alive an old attitude of mind which can only be harmful in the modern world.

The equality of the sexes is now an established fact. Women do things now that formerly only men did, and do them well. There is nothing particularly astonishing in this, certainly nothing alarming in it. It represents simply an inevitable change from one form of society to another. And since in any change it is always as well to get over the transition period as quickly as possible because of its awkwardness, those die-hards who seek to prolong the transition period are a public nuisance.

The membership of the Royal Yacht Squadron is an utterly unimportant matter except in so far as, by its excluding women, a lot of rusty armour gets pulled down from the walls and a lot of stale facetiousness loosed on to the world. Let the Royal Yacht Squadron admit women if only in order that the foolish question of whether they are to be admitted or not may never again be heard of.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Fashion and Common Sense

IT IS excellent news that the vendors of freak fashions are being left with their eccentricities on their hands. For if the dressmakers would but believe it, the merely odd is almost never beautiful. It is one of the respects in which the world seems to have grown foolisher instead of wiser as it has grown older. The old Greeks had learnt the lesson thoroughly; they had no use at all for the merely odd. They thought it "barbarous" and hideous; and it is generally both. But perhaps now even the dictators of fashion may be becoming as wise as men were, say, 2500 years ago. We must accept progress as it comes, and be thankful.—*Daily News and Chronicle* (London).